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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF

CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH and his wife, ABIGAIL WOLCOTT

Compiled by

Harriet Ellsworth Siebert
(Mrs. Alfred A. Siebert)

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF

CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH and his wife, ABIGAIL WOLCOTT

compiled by

HARRIET ELLSWORTH SIEBERT

Christmas 1940

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Part I Ancestors of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth . . . . . 1 - 4

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(e) Henry Leavitt Ellsworth 49-69

(for complete list of children, see page 13)

PLEASE REPORT ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO

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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF

CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH and his wife, ABIGAIL WOLCOTT

compiled by

MARGIRT ELLSWORTH STEWART

Christmas 1940

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(For complete list of children, see page 13)

ANCESTORS OF CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH[4]

E L L S W O R T H

1. Josias Ellsworth[1] (Sgt.) was probably born 1629 at Cambridgeshire, England, came to America in 1645 and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1646. On November 16, 1654, he married Elizabeth Holcomb (see page 4) and in 1665 bought the property in Windsor, now known as The Ellsworth Homestead. (This property, called "Elmwood" by members of the immediate family, was deeded to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution on October 8, 1903 by the one hundred and sixteen heirs of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. The last Ellsworth descendants residing there had passed away and there was not one of the many heirs who desired to make their home at Windsor. Its preservation materially and historically was assured by this gift. The Ellsworth Homestead had descended in the family since 1665, and not an inch of land had been deeded or conveyed to anyone.) He died August 20, 1689. She was born in 1634 and died September 18, 1712. They had nine children, their sixth child:

2. Jonathan Ellsworth[2] (Captain) was born at Windsor, Connecticut, June 28, 1669. He kept a tavern and a small store of West India goods, rum, etc., and was engaged in many business ventures; a man of sterling good sense and of such wit and humor that he bore the name of "Hector Ellsworth". In person, he was tall and strong. He was Connecticut Lieutenant and Captain in Queen Anne's War and Indian Wars, 1702-24. His death on September 13, 1749 was caused by being thrown from his horse. He married October 26, 1693 Sarah Grant (see page 2) who was born September 19, 1673 and died November 9, 1755. They had ten children; their seventh child:

3. David Ellsworth[3] (Captain) was born August 3, 1709 at Windsor, Connecticut, died March 5, 1782; was a captain, serving in the "Old French War". He commanded a company of men from Windsor in 1745 at the Siege of Louisburg. On July 8, 1740, he married Jemima Leavitt (see page 2) of Suffield, "a lady of excellent mind, good character, and pious principles". She was born November 10, 1720 and died February 1, 1790. They had four children, their second:

4. Oliver Ellsworth[4] (Chief Justice) was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745 and died November 26, 1807; married December 10, 1772 Abigail Wolcott who was born February 8, 1755, and died August 4, 1818. They had nine children. (For ancestors of Abigail Wolcott, see pages 5-8)

(Source: Vol. II, Stiles "Ancient Windsor")

G R A N T

1. Matthew Grant born in England October 27, 1601; was one of the original company who came in 1630 to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the "Mary & John". Removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636; was second clerk there, also the first and for many years the principal surveyor, was a prominent man in the church; died Windsor, December 16, 1681. He married first on November 16, 1625 Priscilla Grey, born February 1601 and died April 27, 1644. He married second at Windsor on May 29, 1645 Susanna, daughter of Bernard Capen and widow of William Rockwell. She was born April 5, 1602, and died November 14, 1664. He had six children, the fifth child:

2. Tahan Grant born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1633/34; blacksmith, settled in Windsor, died May 30, 1693; married January 22, 1662/63 Hannah Palmer, daughter of Nicholas ~~and Joan~~ Palmer, and his 1st wi She was baptized October 11, 1640. They had eight children, their sixth:

3. Sarah Grant born September 19, 1673, died November 9, 1755, married in Windsor, October 26, 1693 Jonathan Ellsworth[2] (page 1)

(Source: Vol. II, Stiles "Ancient Windsor")

L E A V I T T

1. John Leavitt (Sgt.) born 1608, died November 11, 1691; from England in the "Diligent" to Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1634; later to Hingham 1636; town officer, tailor, deputy, his first wife died July 4, 1646; married second on December 16, 1646 Sarah Gilman (page 3) born 1617 and died May 26, 1700. He had thirteen children, the eighth:

2. Josiah Leavitt born in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 4, 1653; died September 14, 1708; cooper, farmer, constable, selectman, deputy General Court from Hingham; married October 20, 1676 Margaret Johnson (page 3) born 1659 and died 1739. Had nine children, their fifth:

3. Joshua Leavitt, Lt. born August 1, 1687, died October 22, 1732, innholder of Suffield, Massachusetts, married 1713 Hannah Devotion (page 4) born 1692 and died November 24, 1726.

4. Jemima Leavitt born November 10, 1720; died February 1, 1790; married July 8, 1740 Captain David Ellsworth[3] (page 1). She married second June 4, 1784 Captain Ebenezer Grant, a wealthy farmer and merchant of East Windsor.

(Source: "History of Hingham, Massachusetts")

G I L M A N

1. Edward Gilman (1587-1681) from Caston, England, in the "Diligent" August 10, 1638; with his wife, five children and three servants to Hingham, Massachusetts; freeman, same year; removed to Rehoboth 1643; thence to Ipswich, settled at Exeter, N.H. 1652, where he died; married 1614 Mary Clark who died June 22, 1681.

2. Sarah Gilman (1617 - May 26, 1700) married Sgt. John Leavitt (page 2) born 1608, died November 11, 1691.

(Source: Savage "General Dictionary of New England")

J O H N S O N

1. John Johnson (1600-1659) from England in 1630; yeoman, Puritan, constable, tavern keeper. He and his wife were founders of first meeting house, Roxbury, to which John Eliot "Apostle to the Indians" came 1632; deputy General Court from Roxbury; selectman, clerk, Captain A. and H.A. Co.; surveyor general of all arms and ammunition of the colony. His house was burned June 2, 1645 with seventeen barrels of the country's powder and many arms. Married Margery - - - who died April 9, 1655. He married second, Grace, widow of Barnabas Fawer.

2. Humphrey Johnson born about 1620, died July 24, 1693 at Hingham, Mass. an original donor of Roxbury Latin School, constable in Scituate, a soldier in Capt. Isaac Johnson's Co. in the war against King Phillip in 1675; married Ellen (or Eleanor) Cheney, born in England about 1626 (below). He married second Abigail May on December 6, 1678. He had nine children by first wife and two by second.

3. Margaret Johnson born probably at Scituate in 1659, died June 12 (or 5) 1739 at Hingham, married October 20 (or 10) 1676 Josiah Leavitt (page 2) born May 4, 1653, died September 14, 1708.

(Source: Savage "General Dictionary of New England")

C H E N E Y

1. William Cheney died May 2, 1667, age 63 years; planter, was admitted church January 5, 1664/5; farmer May 23, 1666; town officer, trustee Roxbury Latin School, member board assessors, ensign A. & H.A. Co., constable, selectman, married Margaret - - -. She married second a Mr. Burge. She died May 2 (or 3) 1686.

2. Ellen (or Eleanor) Cheney born in England about 1626, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 28, 1678; married at Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 20, 1642/43 Sergeant Humphrey Johnson (above)

(Source: "Cheney Family" by Pope, page 32)

D E V O T I O N

1. Edward Devotion buried September 23, 1685, age 64; was planter, a singleman, admitted church Boston January 22, 1645; farmer May 1645; resided at Muddy River. Married Mary - - - ; had seven children; their sixth:

2. John Devotion born June 26, 1659; died 1732-33; built home at Brookline, Massachusetts; moderator of town meetings;married Hannah Pond (below) born July 27, 1660 at Brookline.

3. Hannah Devotion (1692-Nov. 24, 1726) of Suffield, Connecticut; married Lt. Joshua Leavitt (page 2) born August 1, 1687 and died October 22, 1732.

P O N D

1. Daniel Pond (Lt.) original proprietor of Wrentham, Massachusetts, sergeant Dedham militia 1672; later lieutenant; died 1698; married first Abigail Shepard of Cambridge (below) born about 1631 and died July 5, 1661. He married second Ann Edwards who died June 6, 1732.

2. Hannah Pond born July 27, 1660 at Brookline, Massachusetts, married John Devotion (above)

(Source: Savage "General Dictionary of New England")

S H E P A R D

1. Edward Shepard died 1680; from England, settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts; mariner, married first Violet Stanley who died January 9, 1648/9; married second, Mary, widow of Robert Pond of Dorchester.

2. Abigail Shepard born about 1631; died July 5, 1661; married Lt. Daniel Pond (above) of Dedham, Massachusetts.

H O L C O M B

1. Thomas Holcomb (1601 - September 7, 1657) married Elizabeth Ferguson; came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1634; later removed to Windsor, Connecticut. She married second, James Enno, 1658. Had ten children, their first child:

2. Elizabeth Holcomb (1634 - September 18, 1712) married November 16, 1654 Sgt. Josiah Ellsworth[1] (page 1)

ANCESTORS OF ABIGAIL WOLCOTT, HIS WIFE

W O L C O T T

1. Henry Wolcott, baptized at Lydeard, Somerset, England, December 6, 1578; came in the "Mary & John" to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630; brought with him a commission from the crown as justice; freeman 1634; a founder of Dorchester and of Windsor, Connecticut, 1635; constable 1636; deputy General Court 1639; governor's assistant 1643-55, died May 30, 1655 at Windsor, Connecticut; married in England January 19, 1606 Elizabeth Saunders, born 1582, and died July 7, 1655; daughter of Thomas Saunders. They had seven children, their fifth child:

2. Simon Wolcott, born September 11, 1624/25 in England; was five when his father emigrated to America. He remained in England with his two sisters until the family had effected a settlement in this country; coming within ten years after. He was admitted a freeman of Windsor in 1654 and in 1680 removed to East Windsor; was Captain, Simsbury Trainband 1673. During King Phillip's War he and other settlers were driven from their homes. It is said that he buried a brass kettle containing the family silver, sinking it in the mud of the swamp and that it was never recovered. He married first on March 19, 1657 Joanna Cook, daughter of Aaron Cook. She was born August 5, 1638 and died April 27, 1657. He married second on October 17, 1661 Martha Pitkin, born in England about 1639 and died at Windsor, Connecticut, October 13, 1719. According to family traditions, she came to Hartford, Connecticut, to visit her brother, William Pitkin, and to persuade him to return to England. Her personal charms and superior education made a sensation in the little colony of Connecticut; a mild conspiracy to keep her was entered into and Simon Wolcott (above) was selected as the best fitted to wed her. Her husband died September 11, 1687 leaving her with six children and an estate emcumbered with debt. She married second Daniel Clark (1623-1710) who came from England in 1639 and settled in Windsor. They had nine children; their seventh child:

3. William Wolcott born November 6, 1676, died January 27, 1749; married November 5, 1706 Abiah Hawley of Windsor. She died June 16, 1716.

4. William Wolcott, born July 21, 1711, died May 22, 1799, married first on February 26, 1746 Abigail Abbott (page 6) born November 25, 1718 and died October 12, 1763. He married second Naomi (widow of his first cousin, Captain Gideon Wolcott) daughter of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Marsh) Olmsted, who was born March 1, 1721 and died November 7, 1775. He was graduated from Yale 1734; was Justice of the Peace; for many years Representative of General Assembly, 1778; was active and patriotic during the Revolution period; Chairman of the Town Committee of Correspondence of the County Committee of Observation. They had seven children, their fifth child:

5. Abigail Wolcott born February 8, 1755; died August 4, 1818, married December 10, 1772 Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] (page 1). A story is told that when Ellsworth made his first visit to the Wolcott house, he called for an elder sister, but that the black eyes of Abigail who sat demurely in the chimney corner made him change his mind and the next time he went there he called for her.

(Source: Vol. II. Stiles "Ancient Windsor")

A B B O T T

1. George Abbott, probably born in England; died in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1647 , where he had lived about five years after coming from England about 1642. They were literally in the wilds of a new continent surrounded by want, suffering, sickness, wild beasts, hostile Indians and with none of the conveniences of life which they had been used to in England; they soon sickened and died.

2. George Abbott born in England about 1631, married in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 26, 1658 Sarah Farnum (below). He came to New England with his father; lived in Rowley, Massachusetts about fourteen years, then settled in Andover, Massachusetts. He was a husbandman and tailor, very thrifty and industrious. He was made a freeman on May 19, 1669 and was elected constable June 3, 1680. He died in Andover March 22, 1688/89. They had ten children.

3. Nehemiah Abbott (Deacon) born in Andover, Massachusetts, July 20, 1667; was a corporal in Colonal Militia 1707, died at Andover, Massachusetts, September 16, 1750; married April 6, 1691 Abigail Lovejoy (page 7) who was born August 29, 1669 and died in Andover May 21, 1747. They had seven children.

4. Abiel Abbott born August 10, 1693, died at East Windsor January 21, 1758, married at Windsor, Connecticut, January 9, 1717 Abigail Grant (Page 7) of East Windsor, Connecticut.

5. Abigail Abbott born November 25, 1718, died October 12, 1763; married February 26, 1746 William Wolcott (page 5) born July 21, 1711 and died May 22, 1799.

(Source: "Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts")

F A R N U M

1. Ralph Farnum (1603-93) barber, sailed from Southampton, England, in the "James" April 6, 1635; landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635; and settled in Andover, Massachusetts. He married Alice - - - had five children, their youngest:

2 Sarah Farnum born 1638; died 1728; age 90 years, married in Ipswich, Massachusetts April 26, 1658 George Abbott (above). She married second on August 1, 1689 Sergeant Henry Ingalls.

(Source: "Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts")

L O V E J O Y

1. John Lovejoy born about 1622, died November 7, 1690; came from England in the "Arbella" 1630; served in 1st Co. of Salem militia 1675-76; in expedition against the Narragansetts; married Mary Osgood (below)

2. Abigail Lovejoy born August 29, 1669; died in Andover, Massachusetts, May 21, 1747; married Deacon Nehemiah Abbott (page 6)

(Source: "Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts")

O S G O O D

1 Christopher Osgood died 1650, came to America on the "Mary & John" in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts; brickmaker, proprietor 1634, farmer; married first April 21, 1632 Mary Everatt who died 1633; married second, August 28, 1633 Margery Fowler who also came in the "Mary & John".

2. Mary Osgood born 1633; died August 15, 1675; married January 6, 1651 John Lovejoy (above).

(Source: "Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts")

G R A N T

1. Matthew Grant - same as page #2.

2. Samuel Grant born November 12, 1631, died 1718 in Windsor, Connecticut; married May 26, 1658 Mary Porter, born 1638, daughter of John Porter.

3. Samuel Grant born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 20, 1659, a carpenter, died May 8, 1701 (or 1710); married first December 6, 1683 Anna (or Hanna) Filley, born August 16, 1664 and died April 18, 1686, the daughter of Samuel Filley. He married second on April 11, 1688 Grace Minor born at Stonington September 20, 1670 (page 8), and died April 16, 1753. He had nine children, the fifth:

4. Abigail Grant born Windsor, December 18 (or 15) 1695; married January 9, 1717/18 Abiel Abbott (page 6). He was born August 10, 1693, settled in East Windsor and died there January 21 (or 22) 1758. She died August 22, 1724, leaving three children.

(Source: "Colonial Families of the U.S.A." by George Norbury Mackenzie, Vol. I, pages 203-4)

M I N O R or M I N E R

1. Thomas Minor, Captain, born April 23, 1608; married April 23, 1634 Grace Palmer, daughter of Walter Palmer by his first wife. They came from England in the "Arbella" in 1630; settled at Salem 1632; lieutenant and captain, King Phillip's War; deputy General Court for New London 1650-51 and for Stonington between 1665-89; chief military officer at Mystic, 1665.

2 John Minor born Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 30, 1635, married 1658 Elizabeth Booth (below). He died 1719, a first settler of Woodbury, Connecticut, Captain, French and Indian War, town clerk. She died April 16, 1753.

3. Grace Minor born at Stonington September 20, 1670, married April 11, 1688 Samuel Grant (page 7)

(Source: "Compendium of American Genealogy", Vol. IV, page 398.

B O O T H

1. Richard Booth (1606/07 - 1688) from England, an original settler at Stratford, Connecticut 1639; married 1640 Elizabeth Hawley.

2. Elizabeth Booth (1641-1732) married John Minor (above)

(Source: Vol. II, Stiles "Ancient Windsor")

Oliver Ellsworth (April 29, 1745 - November 26, 1807) statesman, chief justice, the second son of Captain David and Jemima (Leavitt) Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, to which town his great-grandfather, Josias Ellsworth, had come from Yorkshire, England, about the middle of the 17th Century. Of his childhood practically nothing of certainty is known. His father, who had set his heart upon Oliver's becoming a minister, gave him the best that the time had to offer in the way of an education. Prepared for college by the Rev. Joseph Bellamy of Bethlehem, he entered Yale in 1762, only to leave that institution for Princeton at the end of his sophomore year. Tradition has perpetuated many stories to account for his leaving Yale, some of which would indicate that his departure was not altogether voluntary; the one sure bit of information concerning it is found in President Clap's journal (July 27, 1764) "Oliver Ellsworth and Waightsill Avery, at the desire of their respective parents, were dismissed from being members of this college". Whatever the cause of the episode, it apparently produced no permanent ill-feeling, all of Ellsworth's sons who grew up were graduated from Yale, he himself was afterwards a fellow of the corporation, and in 1790 the college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. -- as did Princeton and Dartmouth in 1797. After two years at Princeton, Oliver, now a B.A. returned home and took up the study of theology with the Rev. John Smalley of New Britain. This study did not long continue, however, for within a year he turned to law. For the next four years he studied that subject, doing some teaching in the interval, and being admitted to the bar in 1771. The following year he married Abigail Wolcott of East Windsor.

Legal business came to him so slowly at first that he found it necessary to support himself by farming and even wood-chopping, financial aid from his father apparently having ceased when he definitely gave up fitting himself for the ministry. Too poor to keep a horse, on days when the court was sitting he was forced to walk from his farm to Hartford and back, a round trip of twenty miles. During the first three years of his practise the returns from his profession, by his own admission, amounted to only three pounds Connecticut currency per annum. In 1775, after having already represented Windsor in the General Assembly, he removed to Hartford. From this time, his rise at the bar was exceptionally rapid. Noah Webster, who in 1779 came to Ellsworth's office to study law, said that he then had usually from 1000 to 1500 cases on his list, and that there was hardly a case tried in which Ellsworth did not represent one side or the other. This large practise, coupled with the general success of his advocacy, brought him recognition as one of the leaders of the Connecticut bar, and enabled him to lay the foundation of what, by shrewd and careful management, became a large fortune.

His position made it inevitable that he should be connected with the courts of his state in ways other than merely as a lawyer. He was appointed state's attorney for Hartford County in 1777, and three years later became a member of the Governor's Council. In 1784 this Council was constituted a supreme court of errors of which Ellsworth, by virtue of his office, became one of the judges. Shortly thereafter he was made a judge of the superior court, in which position he continued to serve for the next four years, his resignation from the Council and the office of state's attorney taking place in 1785. It is indicative of his high regard in which he continued to hold the judicial offices of his native state, that after his return from France, he should have been willing again to accept a place on the Governor's Council, and that the last year of his life, after having already been chief justice of

the United States, he should have consented to act as the first chief justice of the new state supreme court of appeals -- a consent which ill health forced him to withdraw before he had ever actually entered upon the duties of the office.

Ellsworth was connected with the revolutionary activities of his state almost from the beginning. Shortly after the outbreak of open hostility in Massachusetts, Connecticut had instituted her Committee of the Pay Table, a commission of five to supervise the expenditures rendered necessary by the state's war measures. Ellsworth was one of the five. Early in 1776, he was sent to General Washington at Cambridge to seek repayment of the money Connecticut had advanced to her men in the Continental Army; later in the same year, he was intrusted with a similar mission to General Schuyler in an attempt to recover other moneys which the state had paid to troops employed in Canada. In 1779 he was chosen a member of the important Council of Safety which, with the governor, was in practical control of all military measures. As early as 1777 the General Assembly had appointed him one of the delegates to represent the state in the Continental Congress; chosen annually he continued to serve in that capacity for six years, declining a further appointment in 1783.

Long before he had even started for Philadelphia, Congress had made him one of a committee of five to investigate the failure of the Rhode Island expedition. The day after he took his seat in Congress (October 8, 1778) he was named a member of the committee on marine affairs. Hardly more than two weeks later he was appointed to the committee on appeals, which listened to appeals brought from the admiralty courts of the various states, and which "was always composed of the ablest lawyers in the House". Ellsworth became a member of the committee just in time to sit upon the hearing of the appeal in the noted case of Gideon Olmstead and the British sloop "Active". Details of his activities in the Congress are obscure. In a general way, we know that he was a hard worker, able and conscientious, and that he continued to serve on one committee or another as long as his term lasted. Thus in 1780 he was on the committee appointed to consider the best method of carrying out Washington's plan of supplying the army by requisitions of specific articles laid on the different states. With Hamilton and Madison for colleagues he served on two committees, one of which was concerned with the matter of neutrality agreements and the other of which was so broad in its scope that its work practically amounted to a consideration of a permanent system of administration. Towards the end of his last term when the unpaid and mutinous soldiers surrounded the building in which the Congress was sitting, he served with Hamilton and Peters on the committee sent by that body to urge upon the executive council of Pennsylvania to call out their state militia.

When Connecticut finally decided to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Ellsworth, Roger Sherman and William S. Johnson were selected to represent the state. The part played by this delegation as a whole in the business of the Convention, especially in the matter of the so-called "Connecticut compromise", is clear enough; the exact influence and importance of the individual members is not so clear. By one writer or another, each of the three delegates has been given the credit for having brought about the compromise. Ellsworth's motion that "the rule of suffrage in the second branch be the same with that established by the articles of confederation" undoubtedly started the discussion that preceded the compromise and during the debate he seems to have borne the brunt of the attacks of the large-state men; but the accuracy of the statement that "to the resolute efforts and persevering energy of Oliver Ellsworth more than to any other man in the convention is the country indebted for the final compromise of the constitution which gave to each state

an equality of representation in the Senate" may well be questioned. Though it is extremely difficult to gauge the influence of Ellsworth or of any other one man in the convention, he unquestionably took an active part. His amendment to substitute the words "United States" for the word "National" in a resolution then under consideration seems to have fixed the title which was thereafter used in the convention to designate the government. He objected to the payment of representatives out of the Federal treasury and proposed payment by the states. He favored the three-fifths ratio in counting slaves as a basis of both taxation and representation; strangely enough, also he stood out against the abolition of the foreign slave-trade. He was one of the committee of five of which Rutledge was the chairman, which prepared for the convention the first official draft of the constitution. His work for the new constitution did not end at Philadelphia. In the convention which met at Hartford in January 1788 to consider its acceptance or rejection by Connecticut, he spared no effort in explaining it and urging its adoption. His "Letters of the Landholder" printed in the "Connecticut Courant" and the "American Mercury (November 1787 - March 1788) and widely circulated were written with the same object of ratification in view.

Chosen by Connecticut as one of its first two senators under the Constitution, he represented his state in the United States Senate for a period of seven years, resigning from that body in the spring of 1796 after he had been appointed chief justice. It was in the Senate that the capabilities of Ellsworth appeared to their best advantage. For the work of organizing and of practical details made necessary by the newness of the government, he seems to have been peculiarly fitted. There can be no question as to the predominant position he enjoyed in the senate. Meager as the details are, they are sufficient to show him as an outstanding figure. A hundred years after, the memory of his prestige was still alive in Senate tradition -- "If we may trust the traditions that have come down from the time of administrators of Washington and Adams, when the Senate sat with closed doors, none of them (Webster, Clay, Calhoun) ever acquired the authority wielded by the profound sagacity of Ellsworth".

Among other things he reported the first set for Senate rules, and considered a plan for printing the journals; he reported back from conference the first twelve amendments to the Constitution which Congress submitted to the states; he framed the measure which admitted North Carolina, and devised the non-intercourse act that forced Rhode Island into the Union; he reported a bill for the development of the territory of the United States south of Ohio; he drew up the first bill regulating the consular service; he was on the committees to which were referred Hamilton's plans for funding the national debt and for the encouraging of a bank of the United States, both of which he vigorously seconded. Undoubtedly his most important single piece of work was done in connection with his chairmanship of the committee appointed to bring in a bill organizing the federal judiciary. "That the Judiciary Bill which came from his committee was to a large extent drafted by Ellsworth is now well established". Sections 10 to 23 of the original draft bill are in his hand writing; Maclay of Pennsylvania, himself one of the committee, records that "this vile bill is a child of his, and he defends it with the care of a parent". All in all, his work in the Senate made him as John Adams later said, "the firmest pillar of his (Washington's) whole administration".

Ellsworth was commissioned chief justice of the United States (March 4, 1796) after the senate had refused to confirm the previous appointment of Rutledge; and after Cushing had declined the honor. For about three years and a half he was actively engaged in the duties of his office, which at that time included the arduous task of writing the federal circuits. His short term of

office, coupled with the fact that he was immediately followed by the great Marshall, has been advanced by some of his biographers as the reason for his failure to take a higher rank among the chief justices. The real reason would seem to lie elsewhere. Our available sources of information unite in presenting him as a great lawyer; but neither his reported opinions nor the weight of other evidences justify us in calling him a great judge. His decisions, neither many nor long as they have come down to us, are marked by strong common sense, but hardly by great legal learning. He himself seems to have been conscious of his lack of this latter quality, as also of the inadequacy of his previous training and preparation for his new position and "he accordingly took a severe course of study and reading". He was primarily the advocate rather than the jurist, a champion of the cause he happened to be supporting. This characteristic which undoubtedly contributed much to his success at the bar and which showed to very great advantage in his work in the Congress, in the convention, and in the Senate, could hardly be brought to bear in purely judicial business.

The last notable service that Ellsworth performed was as commissioner to France in 1799-1800. The mission began inauspiciously and resulted in no more than partial success. There was decided opposition to it at home because of the harsh treatment which France had recently accorded Pinckney and his associates. Ellsworth, even if he did not share in popular resentment, at least manifested no enthusiasm towards President Adam's new attempt to come to an understanding with France. Reluctantly and merely "from the necessity of preventing greater evil" he accepted his commission (February 1799), yet he dreaded the mission and did what he could to postpone it. Consequently it was not until N ovember 3rd that he and his colleague, William R. Davie, left Newport on the frigate UNITED STATES to join William Vans Murray in France. After a boisterous passage of more than three weeks they put into Lisbon, rested there for a fortnight and then again set sail only to be driven off their course by storms and obliged to land near Corunna in Spain. Thence they proceeded overland to Paris which they did not reach until March 2, 1800. The hardships suffered by Ellsworth during these four months permanently affected his health. It was thought by some of his friends in America that his mind also had been impaired by his physical breakdown and that this was the reason why no better terms were secured in the French convention. After protracted negotiations with Napolean, which lasted until October, the American ministers were obliged to accept an agreement which conformed to neither their earlier hopes nor their instructions. Ellsworth himself was far from satisfied with it though he regarded it as sufficient in that it kept the United States out of a not improbable war with France. When Davie and Oliver Ellsworth, Jr., who had been his father's secretary at Paris, and who now bore the latter's resignation of his office of chief justice, left England for America toward the end of October, Ellsworth himself was unable to accompany him. Through the winter he remained in England, traveling by easy stages from place to place and making an ineffectual effort to regain his health. He left England in March, landed in Boston, where he rested for a few days, and then proceeded to his home in Windsor and, as far as national affairs were concerned, into retirement.

Timothy Dwight described Ellsworth as "tall, dignified and commanding". "He was particular as to his personal appearance and never hurried in his toilet". By the judgment of his fellows he was a good, and at times a brilliant, conversationalist; yet unlike almost all of his contemporaries in similar stations, he was not given to voluminous correspondence. He had an incessant habit of talking to himself even in the presence of others. His one vice was the taking of snuff, a practise to which he was greatly addicted. It is related by his daughter that "when he was more than ordinarily engaged in thinking, or in writing, he would take out his box at frequent intervals and go through the

form of taking a pinch, and would then drop most of the snuff in little piles on the carpet near him. His family sometimes judged the intensity and depth of his meditations by the number of these piles of snuff around his chair." Naturally moderate and conservative, he nevertheless at times manifested tenacity of purpose that bordered on obstinacy. Aaron Burr said of him, "If Ellsworth had happened to spell the name of the Deity with two d's, it would have taken the Senate three weeks to expunge the superfluous letter". Deeply religious he was throughout his life not only active in the work of his own (Congregational) church, but also kept up a lively interest in religious and theological questions, to the study of which he turned more and more after his retirement. He had always been free from the bigotry of Puritan New England; his sufferings and illness did not make him an ascetic. In his very last years, after he had "begun to die" as he wrote of his friends, agriculture as well as theology occupied his mind and he published regularly in the "Connecticut Courant" the "Farmer's Repository" a very practical column on agricultural topics. He was a politician as well as a statesman, and at times was not averse to using the methods of politics to accomplish his purposes. It is on this basis that his seeming connection with an alleged plot to break up the Union can be explained. (Source: "The Dictionary of American Biography", Vol. VI, pages 111 - 115) For further information, see "The Life of Oliver Ellsworth" by William Garrott Brown, 1905. They had nine children:

1. Abigail Ellsworth[5] born August 16, 1774 - see Family 1, page 14.

2. Oliver Ellsworth[5] born October 22, 1776; died May 20, 1778.

3. Oliver Ellsworth[5] 2nd, born April 27, 1781, died July 4, 1805, age 24, unmarried. Graduate, Yale 1799, A.M. in 1802; tutor there 1801-02; accompanied his father to France as Secretary; was in delicate health and spent some time in the West Indies without benefit.

4. Martin Ellsworth[5] born April 17, 1783 - see Families 2-19, pages 14-28.

5. William Ellsworth[5] ("Billy" in family bible) born June 25, 1785; died July 24, 1785.

6. Frances Ellsworth[5] born August 31, 1786 - see Families 20-28; pages 28-37.

7. Delia Ellsworth[5] born July 23, 1879 - see Family 29, page 37.

8. William Wolcott Ellsworth[5] born November 10, 1791 - see Families 30-47, pages 38-49.

9. Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5] born November 10, 1791 (twin to William Wolcott Ellsworth, above) - see Families 49-65, pages 49-69.

DESCENDANTS OF CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH[4]

Family 1 - ABIGAIL ELLSWORTH[5] (daughter of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]) ("Nabby" in family bible) was born August 16, 1774; married October 20, 1794 Ezekiel Williams of Wethersfield, Connecticut, son of Ezekiel and Prudence (Stoddard) Williams. He was born December 29, 1765 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, on October 18, 1843; graduated Yale College in 1785 (a nephew of William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and brother to Thomas Scott Williams who married Delia Ellsworth, Family 29) was postmaster in Hartford. Had one child:

: Obit. ord, 1st ies; pg.

1. Oliver Ellsworth Williams[6] was born April 19, 1796; died in Hartford on June 18, 1870; married April 1819 Elizabeth Baker Croade, daughter of Nathaniel Croade of North Providence, R.I. She died March 1874. He graduated from Yale College in 1816; lawyer, editor of "The Mirror", Hartford; was Quartermaster general on the Governor's staff. Had four daughters:

   a. Ellen Williams[7] was born June 25 (or 23), 1820, died March 25, 1872; married in 1856 Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of Captain Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York City. He died ten years after her death. No children. -- Croffut's "The Vanderbilts and the Story of their Fortune" pg. 40, 118-9.

   b. Elizabeth Channing Williams[7] born October 18, 1821; died August 31, 1865; never married.

   c. Mary Howard Williams[7] born April 17, 1830, died in Wethersfield on November 25, 1890; never married.

   d. Augusta Hart Williams[7] born March 31, 1841, died February 21, 1913 at Hartford, Connecticut; never married.

See Vol. II, "The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn." 1635-91 by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, in 1892.

Family 2 - MARTIN ELLSWORTH[5] (son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see page 13) was born April 17, 1783; Major, War of 1812 (September 10, 1813 to November 1, 1813) died in South Windsor on November 2, 1857; married October 19, 1807 Sophia Wolcott, daughter of Samuel Wolcott and Jerusha Wolcott. She was born March 29, 1786 and died June 8, 1870, age 84. He graduated Yale College in 1801, inherited the homestead and lived there; was a man of ability and character; had seven children born at Windsor:

1. Oliver Ellsworth[6] born April 17, 1810, graduated Yale College in 1830; killed by the kick of a horse August 22, 1841; never married.

2. Samuel Wolcott Ellsworth[6] born January 16, 1812 - see Families 3-5; pages 15-16.

3. Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth[6] born January 6, 1814 - see Families 6-10, pages 17-22.

4. Frederick Ellsworth[6] born April 21, 1816; died at Windsor on September 24, 1878; married April 24, 1846 Elizabeth Halsey; inherited Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth's homestead at his mother's death; then widow resided there. No children. Following her death, homestead was deeded to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

5. Delia Williams Ellsworth[6] born June 20, 1818 - see Families 11-17, pages 23-27.

6. Sophia Ellen Ellsworth[6] born September 4, 1824 - see Family 19, pages 27-28.

7. Henry Martin Ellsworth[6] born April 29, 1827; died October 21, 1829.

Family 3 - Samuel Wolcott Ellsworth[6], Colonel (son of Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 2, page 14) was born January 16, 1812, died at Lafayette, Indiana, on February 3, 1882; married November 27, 1834 Eleanor Drake, who was born December 25, 1813, and died March 6, 1902. They had three children:

a. Sophia Wolcott Ellsworth[7] was born September 14, 1835, died September 26, 1893, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution #3290, married October 27, 1858 James Madison Reynolds at Lafayette, Indiana. He was born October 21, 1826 and died February 3, 1901.

1. Genevieve Reynolds[8] born July 3, 1859 and died in California on November 16, 1863.

2. Gertrude Wolcott Reynolds[8] born in California January 2, 1865; member of the Daughters of the American Revolution #3650; died July 31, 1911; married October 27, 1891 Augustine Gillitzen Riffel, who died in New Orleans in March 1923. Resided in New Orleans, La.

3. Sophia Ellsworth Reynolds[8] was born October 13, 1866; died March 24, 1869.

4. Geneve Ellsworth Reynolds[8] was born December 29, 1868 - see Family 4, below.

5. Edward Ellsworth Reynolds[8] was born January 7, 1872 - see Family 5, page 16.

b. Samuel Wolcott Ellsworth[7] born March 2, 1838; died February 10, 1879; married November 5, 1873 Catharine A. Higgins (now dead). No children.

c. Emma Ellsworth[7] born July 13, 1845; died March 29, 1881 in Connecticut; married March 24, 1880 James W. Eldridge (now dead). No children.

(Source: Mrs. William V. Stuart)

Family 4 - Geneve Ellsworth Reynolds[8] (daughter of Sophia Wolcott Ellsworth Reynolds[7], Samuel Ellsworth[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]- see Family 3, above) was born December 29, 1868; member of the Daughters of the American Revolution #3291; has bedstead of Sophia Wolcott Ellsworth (Family 2); married June 17, 1896 William Vaughn Stuart, son of Judge William Z. and Sarah (Benedict) Stuart. He was born November 1, 1857 and died May 31, 1922, a brother to Thomas Arthur Stuart who married Ada Whittredge Ellsworth (Family 51). He attended Easthampton, Williston Seminary, graduated in 1876, preparatory to Amherst College, where he graduated (A.B.) in 1880 and M.A. from same institution in 1883; law course at Columbia Law School; Mayor of Lafayette 1887-89; trustee of Purdue University for over twenty years and eight years President of the Board; Vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church for a number of years; one of the founders of the Country Club and its first president. He was a director of the Lafayette Joint Stock Land Bank; trustee of the Lafayette Savings Bank; director of Lafayette Union Railway Company; director of the National Fowler Bank (now Lafayette National Bank); and of Star City Building & Loan Association; charter member of the Tippecanoe County Bar Association and member of State Bar Association. Home: 904 State Street, Lafayette, Indiana.

a. Sophie Wolcott Stuart[9] was born October 2, 1899, graduated from Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts, 1917, Smith College 1921, Phi Beta Kappa (cum laude). Took trip around the world with her mother in 1923 (January to September). Delegate to International Federation of University Women, meeting in Oslo (then Christiania) Norway, July 1924. Lived in Paris winter of 1924-25, took classes at Sorbonne, travelled in France in spring and summer and returned in September 1925. At home in Lafayette she was interested in Y.W.C.A., A.A.U.W., League of Women Voters, Church Guild, etc. Took business course in winter of 1926-27. Served as secretary to Lafayette Chamber of Commerce June to August 1927, then went to Detroit as Secretary-Registrar of Detroit Society of Arts & Crafts Art School to January 1930, when she resigned to get married. They spent six weeks in England, returned to Greenwich Village in New York City, then moved to Amherst, New Hampshire, in August 1931. In New Hamshire, she was at various times Treasurer of N.H. Smith College Club; Vice-president, secretary and board member of N.H. Maternal Health Association; Secretary of Amherst School Board for five years; Superintendent of Episcopal Sunday School 2 years; Membership Chairman 2 years and president 1 year of Amherst Parent-Teacher Association; member, King's Daughters, Woman's Association, Amherst Red Cross Executive Committee, etc. On February 8, 1930, she married Robert Stockdale Telfer, born in Evansville, Indiana, August 16, 1892, the son of Rev. William and Lilly (Adams) Telfer of Bloomington, Indiana. He lieved in many Indiana villages as his father was a Methodist minister. He went East in 1909 and entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he was a member of Chi Psi fraternity. He came back to Bloomington and Indiana University for his sophomore year, in class with Wendell Willkie and Paul McNutt. He went back to Wesleyan and graduated in 1913. Got M.A. from Indiana University in 1916. First Lieutenant in 83rd and 84th Infantry 1917-19 (trained at Camp Taylor and went overseas in September 1918, returned from France February 1919). Assistant professor of English, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1919-20; graduate student, Princeton, 1920-22, Instructor in English, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, 1922-24; Ph.D. in English, Princeton, 1928; College Agent, Charles Scribners Sons, January 1925 - July 1940. He is now the owner and manager of The R. L. Cosler Co. - Library Bookbinders in Bloomington. Reside: 611 North Woodlawn Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana.

1. Sophie Wolcott Telfer[10] was born April 7, 1931 (4th with name of Sophie Wolcott)

2. James Stuart Telfer[10] was born June 27, 1932.

3. Robert Stockdale Telfer[10] (Robin) was born July 12, 1934.

(Source: Members of the family)

Family 5 - Edward Ellsworth Reynolds[8] (son of Sophia Wolcott Ellsworth Reynolds[7], Samuel Ellsworth[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 3, page 15) was born January 7, 1872; graduate of Purdue University 1894; mechanical engineer. Member, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Nu. Editor of Purdue Exponent, 1891; advertising editor, Exponent, 1893; President, Carlyle Society in 1893. Instructor in Electrical Department of Purdue University, 1895; instructor in Physics 1898-1900. Was Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University at the time that he resigned in 1906 because of ill health, to take charge of his farms. Was one of the organizers of Tippecanoe County Farm Bureau and its first president; treasurer of Indiana State

Farm Bureau and editor of its magazine. He returned to Purdue University in 1930 to again teach in the Electrical Department; died September 29, 1937. On June 19, 1902, he married Ruth H. McDoel, born Keokuk, Iowa, December 8, 1873, the daughter of Joseph Findley and Lucy (Brown) McDoel. (She is a descendant of John Knox and John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College and signer of the Declaration of Independence) She graduated Madam Blaker's Kindergarten Training School, Indianapolis, now a part of Butler College. At various times she has been president of the Presbyterian Guild; Secretary, Vice-regent and Regent of General DeLafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; State Chairman, Historic Spots of Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. Member of League of Women Voters, Purdue Women's Club and Thursday Club, Treasurer of Lafayette Young Women's Christian Association. Resides: 202 South 9th Street, Lafayette, Indiana.

1. Dorothy Gertrude Reynolds[9] born March 30, 1913 in Lafayette, Indiana; graduated at Purdue University in 1934 as a distinguished student in School of Science. Member, Kappa Alpha Theta, Mortar Board, Cold Peppers Scrivener; on Purdue Exponent staff, president of Y.W.C.A. and others. Did graduate work at the University of Chicago in Social Science. From September 1935 to October 1940, on staff of the Children's Bureau of the Indianapolis Orphan's Asylum, as social worker. On January 29, 1938, she married Jerald Marshall Adle, graduate of the University of Missouri; Master's degree in Journalism; now with the American Foundry Equipment Company of Mishawaka, Indiana. Reside: 2124 Lincoln Way, East, Mishawaka, Indiana.

   a. Joseph Reynolds Adle [10] born October 8, 1938.

(Source: Mrs. Edward Ellsworth Reynolds)

Family 6 - Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth[6] (daughter of Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 2, page 15) was born January 6, 1814, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 6, 1874, buried at Peabody Cemetery, Springfield, Mass.; married December 25, 1838 David Aiken Hall of Grafton, Vermont, who was born October 16, 1795, son of Rev. William F. and Susan (Aiken) Hall. He was a lawyer in Washington, D. C. and Springfield, Massachusetts; and died December 24, 1870. They had six children:

1. Ellen Ellsworth Hall[7] born June 30, 1840 - see Family 7, page 18.

2. Alice Lindsley Hall[7] born August 1, 1842, married May 9, 1877 Dr. Cornelius C. Wyckoff of Buffalo. She was a member of Daughter of the American Revolution #1547. No children.

3. William Frederick Hall[7] born August 27, 1844 - see Family 8, page

4. Commander Martin Ellsworth Hall[7] born September 19, 1847 - see Family 9, pages

5. Frances Elizabeth Hall[7] born August 8, 1851, died about 1921. Lived in Buffalo, New York.

6. Martha Barker Hall[7] born December 2, 1855 - see Family 10, pages

(Source: Vol. II, Stiles "Ancient Windsor")

Family 7 - Ellen Ellsworth Hall[7] (daughter of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Hall[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 6, page 17) was born June 30, 1840 in Washington, D. C., died April 20, 1900; member of Daughters of the American Revolution #15395; married November 20, 1861 Theodore Alden Curtis, son of Rev. Jonathan and Betsey (Barker) Curtis. He was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, January 23, 1831 and died October 17, 1914. He was a steel engraver and civil engineer; later he became a patent lawyer and architect in Washington, D.C., Hartford, Connecticut, and Springfield, Mass. Both are buried in Windsor, Connecticut.

1. Frederick Ellsworth Curtis[8] born Washington, D. C., January 16, 1863, died April 16, 1887.

2. George Varnum Curtis[8] mechanical engineer, born Springfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1865; died August 26, 1940. At the time of his death he was founder and treasurer of the Curtis Universal Joint Company, Inc., 4 Birme Ave., Springfield, Mass.; married January 20, 1891 Helen Endicott Jackson, born January 20, 1866 at Manchester, N.H., the daughter of Albert and Helen Julia Jackson.

   a. Ralph Endicott Curtis[9] born Springfield, Massachusetts, May 22, 1892. Graduate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1915. Assistant to electrical engineer, United Electric Limited, Springfield 1917-19; assistant to field electrical engineer, Stone & Webster, Delaware Station, Philadelphia Electric Company 1920; assistant to rate engineer, American Gas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 1920-21; transferred to Luzerne County Gas & Electric Co. 1921; Distribution Engineer 1921-23; Assistant Electrical Engineer 1924-26; Engineer, Operating department of UGI Co., Philadelphia 1926-27; Engineer with Philadelphia Electric Co. 1928; Assistant Electrical Engineer of Western Massachusetts Companies and Constituent Companies 1929-1937; now Chief Engineer and Assistant Treasurer of the Curtis Universal Joint Company, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts; Harvey's Lake Limited Co., 1922-26. Served three months in an engineering officer's training camp during the World War. Is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, past Chairman Springfield Section; registered Professional Engineer in Pennsylvania; Western Massachusetts Engineering Society; Alden Kindred of America. Was married at Milford, Massachusetts on August 25, 1919 to Mildred Irene Doane, born December 17, 1896, the daughter of Paul Doane of Harwich Port, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and Lillian Bradford of Milford, Massachusetts. Reside: 35 Rogers Ave., West Springfield, Mass.

      A. Sylvia Helen Curtis[10] born December 8, 1920 in Philadelphia, Pa.

      B. Priscilla Alden Curtis[10] born July 9, 1925 in Forty Fort, Pa.

3. Ruth Alden Curtis[8] born Springfield, Massachusetts, December 31, 1878. Clerk, Curtis Universal Joint Company, Inc. Resides: 202 Ohio Avenue, West Springfield, Massachusetts.

(Source: "The History of Woodstock" by Bowen, Vol. IV, page 190; "Who's Who in Engineering" and "Who's Who in Massachusetts")

Family 8 - William Frederick Hall[7] (son of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Hall[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 6, page 17) was born August 27, 1844, married December 15, 1869 Eliza Burke who died November 16, 1930, at Somerville, Massachusetts. Had seven children:

1. Abigail Louise Hall[8] born October 31, 1870; died April 2, 1877.

2. Ellsworth Hall[8] born August 5, 1872; married, has a family, and is now living somewhere in Los Angeles, California. -- see insert - page 70.

3. Alice Burke Hall[8] born April 10, 1875; died November 22, 1877.

4. William Frederick Hall[8] born December 10, 1878; died July 27, 1879.

5. Maude Wheat Hall[8] born July 24, 1880; died June 2, 1884.

6. Wolcott Hall[8] born January 12, 1882; died August 4, 1882.

7. Richards Wyckoff Hall[8] born April 12, 1884; Eastern Division Manager, Western Union Telegraph Company, 60 Hudson Street, New York City. He has been with this company since his father's death when he was fourteen, and went to work to support his mother. He never married, but has always had a fatherly interest in boys, many of whom he has helped to get a start in life. Resides: 60 Edgewood Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

(Unable to contact any member of this family).

Family 9 - Martin Ellsworth Hall[7], Commander, United States Navy (son of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Hall[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 6, page 17) was born September 19, 1847 at Washington, D.C., and died February 21, 1904 at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia. On September 19, 1865 he was appointed Midshipman from Fifth District Iowa by Hon. John A. Kassan. He graduated from the Naval Academy June 4, 1869, was commissioned ensign from July 12, 1870; master from December 12, 1873; lieutenant from November 1, 1879; lieutenant commander from December 25, 1898; placed on retired list from June 30, 1900 with the rank of commander; during which time he served as engineer officer on numerous ships. In response to an appeal for the invention of torpedoes of American manufacture, he designed a torpedo and was assigned to the Newport, R.I. torpedo station to develop it. On October 2, 1878 he married Mary Cushing of Lowell, Massachusetts, born January 1, 1855 and died October 8, 1928, the daughter of Oliver Edwards Cushing (a civil engineer, for many years agent for the Lowell Gas Light Co.) and Mary Edson of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Her father's engineering training stood her in good stead, for while Commander Hall was at sea during the development of the torpedo, she went to the Westinghouse shop at Pittsburgh to explain some drawings of the torpedo engine. The Chief Engineer would not listen to a woman. She then went to Mr. Westinghouse's office, told him why she had come so far and the cold reception his chief engineer had given her. He asked to see the drawings, which she explained to him. He was much impressed, and summoned the engineer, saying "I am sure Mrs. Hall can clear up your questions in regard to the engine".

1. Margaret Woodburn Hall[8] was born December 22, 1879; married Faxton Eugene Gardner at Lowell, Massachusetts, on July 23, 1927. She died January 16, 1932.

2. Annie Louise Hall[8] was born January 15, 1881; attended public schools here and there till she entered Vassar in 1899, graduating with the class of 1903. She taught for five years in private schools in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Buffalo, then did settlement work for one year in the Bohemian district in New York City. For the next five years, she worked as an organizer and lecturer for woman suffrage in Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York states. In the latter her work was chiefly in Rochester, the home of Susan B. Anthony. With the victory of the Empire state assured in 1917, it was inevitable that the rest of the nation should soon fall into line. So she then turned to business, helping women to secure their financial future through life insurance and annuity investments with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. She retired from this work after fifteen years, sold the family homestead in Lowell, Massachusetts, and migrated to England with her friend, Ethel Bret Harte. After a year they returned to the United States, motored across the continent and built themselves a little home in Ojai where they have lived the past six years. (She writes: "But the New England blood of our forebears is luring us to the colder, more invigorating climate of New England and so our little home here is for sale at a real bargain. Or failing sale in the near future, we should be glad to exchange it for a year for a small, comfortable house in a Connecticut or Vermont Village, or on the near outskirts of same. Correspondence is invited with any of the relatives who may be interested.) Address: Box 51, R.F.D. #1, Ojai, Ventura County, California.

3. Wolcott Ellsworth Hall[8] Commander, United States Navy from December 21, 1928, was born January 3, 1884; graduated Naval Academy in 1906; was on the U.S.S. "Utah" in Bantry Bay, Ireland, during the last few months of the World War; retired from the Navy on June 30, 1934 with 14 years and 8 months sea service, but a few months ago was recalled to duty in the Navy Department. On September 11, 1912, he married Kathryn Howard Rogers who was born September 29, 1888 and died October 4, 1935, the daughter of Howard Jason and Anne North (Turner) Rogers of Albany and New York City. Resides: 239 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

   a. Anne Hall[9] was born July 10, 1913 in Annapolis, Maryland; educated at St. Mary's Hall in Burlington, New Jersey; married November 21, 1936 Thomas Horton Stone of Annapolis, Maryland, born October 9, 1912 in Portsmouth, N.H., the son of Raymond Stone, U.S. Navy, and Esther King Suydam. Educated at University of Maryland; member of Phi Delta Theta, and now with Midvale Steel Company of Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa. Address: 508 W. Queen Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

   b. Roger Wolcott Hall[9] born May 20, 1919 in Baltimore, Maryland; senior, University of Virginia. Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

4. Oliver Cushing Hall[8] born May 29, 1891 in Newport, R.I. Graduated, Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914, in electrical engineering. In the summer of 1915, he campaigned with his sitor, Annie Louise, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the state amendment for Woman Suffrage. On this campaign he drove a truck on which was mounted a full sized bronze replica of the Liberty Bell. He met Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and other suffrage notables. The next year he commenced work with the A.T. & T. Co. in the Long Distance Lines Department, and for the last ten years has been with the Bell Telephone Labratories, in New York City, working on the development of Toll circuits and dial telephone systems. On January 2, 1930, he married May Frances Gardner, who was born August 10, 1908 in New York City, the daughter of Faxton Eugene Gardner (who married Margaret Woodburn Hall, preceding page) and Gabrielle Debains (both Doctors of Medicine, receiving their degrees from the University of Paris Medical College.) Reside: 316 Howard Avenue, Radburn, Fair Lawn, New Jersey. Have three children:

   a. Oliver Ellsworth Hall[9] born November 6, 1930, New York City, N.Y.

b. Elizabeth Gardner Hall[9] born April 25, 1935, New York City.

c. Margaret Louise Hall[9] born November 18, 1938, New York City.

(Source: Various members of the family)

Family 10 - Martha Barker Hall[7] (daughter of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Hall[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 6, page 17) (name changed to Martha Wolcott Hall, after Elizabeth Wolcott, sister of Martin Ellsworth's wife, and wife of Hon. Erastus Ellsworth). She was born December 2, 1855 in Washington, D. C., and died September 3, 1903; married in Springfield, Massachusetts on May 23, 1883 James Ripley Wellman Hitchcock, art-critic, journalist, author. He was born July 3, 1857 at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and died in New York City May 4, 1918, the son of Dr. Alfred Hitchcock and Aurilla Phebe (Wellman) Hitchcock. He graduated (A.B.) from Harvard in 1877, and spent another year there in the study of art and philosophy. He next went to New York for a year's work in medicine and surgery, thinking to give his father's profession a trial. His taste did not run in that direction, however, and he began writing volunteer articles for newspapers and magazines, achieving such success that in 1822 he joined the staff of the New York Tribune as art critic. He filled this place with distinction for eight years, during which time he also made extended tours through the Northwest and in New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico as staff correspondent of the Tribune. His letters were signed J.R.W.H., and were very nearly the last of his writings to bear his full name. Finding it too cumbersome, he dropped part of it and was known thereafter only as Ripley Hitchcock. During this middle period of his life he lived for a number of years at Nutley, New Jersey, and was conspicuous among those who made that place a noteworthy center of literature and art. He was a man of compelling charm, both in his personal manner and in his writings and had always a circle of friends and co-workers about him. At one time he organized a historical pageant at Nutley -- one of the first affairs of the kind in the United States -- which comprised among other things jousting with lance by knights in armor.

In 1890 he left the Tribune to become literary adviser for the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., and there served for twelve years, during which time he was instrumental in introducing the writings of Rudyard Kipling to the American public. In 1906 he became literary adviser and director for Harper & Bros., then undergoing re-organization and had much to do with restoring that company to its former high degree of prosperity. He held this place until his death. Meantime he did much lecturing on literary and artistic subjects, took a large part in various reform movements in New York City and wrote and edited many books.

His works on art include "Etching in America (1886); Notable Etchings by American Artists (1886); Madonnas Old Masters (1888); Some American Painters in Water Colors (1890). In entirely different vein, he wrote Thomas DeQuincey, a Study (1899); also published as the introduction to an edition of Confessions of an English Opium Easter; The Louisiana Purchase and the Exploration, Early History and Building of the West (1903); and the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1905), the last two coinciding somewhat with the great expositions held in celebration of the anniversaries of those events. He edited and wrote descriptive matter for several volumes of art reproductions, the most noteworthy being the Art of the World, Illustrated in the Paintings, Statuary and Architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition (1894).

In the course of his editorial career, he prepared for the press The Life of an Artist (1890) by Jules Breton; the Last Words of Thomas Carlyle (1892); the

Story of the West, series (1895-1902) comprising The Story of the Indian, The Story of the Mine, The Story of the Cowboy, The Story of the Railroad, The Story of the Soldier, and The Story of the Trapper, each with an introduction by the editor; Recollections, Personal and Literary (1903) by Richard Henry Stoddard; The Trail-Makers; a Literary of History and Exploration (1904-05); Decisive Battles of America (1909) by Albert Bushnell Hart, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and others; and the monumental Documentary Edition (1918) of Woodrow Wilson's History of the American People. (Source: Vol. IX, "Dictionary of American Biography" pages 76-77)

He married second on January 7, 1914 Helen Sanborn Sargent of New York, educator, art worker, born Elizabeth, New Jersey, on April 28, 1870, daughter of Charles Chapin and Mary Elizabeth (Prescott) Sargent. She was graduated from Miss Annie Brown's School, 1889; studied Art Students' League and in studios of noted painters; Founder, 1898, Art Workers' Club for Women (for artist models) President 11 years; founder 1914, Art Alliance of America; member National Institute of Social Sciences (v.p.); founder 1917; and chairman Art War Relief for relief of war sufferers; assisted in organizing war service class to teach art crafts to reconstruction aids in the military hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors; vice chairman American Jugo Slavish relief; vice chairman advisory committee on memorial buildings of War Camp Community Service, vice president Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Assn., a founder and 7 years president of Art Centre, Inc., and for years honorary president; member, board National Alliance of Art and Industry. Worked many years for the revival of the ministry of healing in the churches. Member, Women's Participation Committee; member, Hostess Committee; Chairman, Women's Committee of Temple of Religions; Member, League of Nations Committee, World Fair 1939, Mayor La Guardia's Art Committee, Board of the Municipal Art Society, Colonial Dames of State of New York, Daughters of Cincinnati; vice-president, Association Berry Pilgrims of Berry Schools, Rome, Ga. Clubs: Cosmopolitan. Home: 29 E. 73rd Street, New York City. (Source: Who's Who in America 1940-41, page 1265).

1. Roger Wolcott Hitchcock[8] born June 21, 1887 in Nutley, New Jersey, was killed in action in France on September 2, 1918. He enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve Corps at Los Angeles, California, June 25, 1917, giving his residence as 115 South Bunker Hill, Los Angeles, California; was assigned to active duty July 16, 1917, with the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, School of Military Aeronautics, Berkeley, California; transferred September 19, 1917, to Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, California, and was honorably discharged December 24, 1917, to accept commission; accepted commission as a second lieutenant, Signal Corps, December 25, 1917; left the United States for overseas service January 15, 1918, and was killed in action on September 2, 1918, in France in an aerial combat with the enemy while operating with the 88th Aero Squadron in the Oise-Aisne Offensive. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, August 11, 1918. "Under the protection of three pursuit planes, each carrying a pilot and an observer, Lts. Bernheimer and Jordan, in charge of a photo plane, carried out successfully a hazardous photographic mission over the enemy's line to the River Aisne. The four American ships were attacked by twelve enemy battle plans, Lt. Bernheimer by coolly and skilfully maneauvering his ship and Lt. Jordan by accurate operation of his machine gun, in spite of wounds in the shoulder and leg, aided materially in the victory which came to the American ships, and returned safely with thirty-six valuable photographs. The pursuit plane operated by Lts. Hitchcock and Burns was disabled while these two officers were fighting effectively. Lt. Burns was mortally wounded and his body jammed the controls. After a headlong fall of 2500 meters, Lt. Hitchcock succeeded in regaining control of his

plane and piloted it back to the airdrome" He was also cited in General Orders No. 25, Headquarters 3d Army Corps, September 16, 1918, for gallantry in action, and awarded a French Croix de Guerre with two palms. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1925, he was posthumously commissioned a first lieutenant, Air Service, Aeronautics, by the President, to rank as such from June 17, 1918. In December 1917, he married Alta Icy, born October 9, who now resides at 11623 Acama Street, North Hollywood, California. (Source: The Adjutant General's Office, War Department; "Heroes All" by Stringer, page 193)

2. Ripley Hitchcock, Jr.[8] born October 16, 1895 in New York City, graduated from Harvard 1918; served as sergeant in the United States Army during the World War; is now accountant with The Consolidation Coal Co., Radio City, New York City; married October 8, 1921 at Tenafly, New ~~York,~~ Jersey, Helena Roosevelt Bleecker, who was born January 31, 1899 in New York City, the daughter of Major Anthony James and Bertha ~~de la~~ Del La Vergue (Gilman) Bleecker. She graduated 1918 from Ogontz, a girl's finishing school near Philadelphia. (She was named for her great-grandmother, who was a Roosevelt through the ~~de la~~ Del La Vergues.) Reside: 14 Mountain Road, Tenafly, New Jersey.

a. Helena Roosevelt Hitchcock[9] born April 14, 1925 in Englewood, New Jersey.

b. Roger Wolcott Hitchcock[9] born June 1, 1928 in Englewood, New Jersey.

(Source: Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Jr.)

Family 11 - Delia Williams Ellsworth[6] (daughter of Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 2, page 14) was born June 20, 1818, died June 23, 1889; married September 25, 1839 Henry Griswold Taintor, son of Solomon and Judith (Bulkeley) Taintor. He was born February 17, 1813, in Hampton, Connecticut, was one of the most distinguished and substantial citizens of his native town, and in 1866 was state treasurer. He was a gentleman of leisure, of strict integrity, recognized ability and strength of character, and was highly esteemed not only by his townsmen but throughout the state. In politics, he was a Republican, and a leader of his party. He died March 11, 1889. Had five children:

1. Henry Ellsworth Taintor[7] born August 29, 1844, see Family 12, below.

2. Geroge Edwin Taintor[7] born December 20, 1846, see Family 13, page 24.

3. William Wolcott Taintor[7] born July 9, 1851, see Family 14, page 24.

4. Frederick Taintor[7] born November 12, 1855, see Family 15, page 25.

5. Mary Ellen Taintor[7] born October 8, 1860, see Families 16-18, pages 25-27.

(Source: "Genealogy - Connecticut", Vol. I, page 502)

Family 12 - Henry Ellsworth Taintor[7] (son of Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 11, above) was born August 29, 1844 in Hampton, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of his native town and Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts. He entered the freshman class of Yale College in 1861 and continued until January 14, 1864 when he enrolled as a private in Co. A, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

He was in active service for nearly two years and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. He was mustered out of service September 25, 1865. Although he did not return to college, he received his degree in recognition of his patriotism with others of his classmates who enlisted before completing their courses. In 1866, he came to Hartford and began to study law in the offices of Chamberlain & Hall. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford County in 1868 and practiced his profession in the city of Hartford, and for many years held a leading position among the lawyers of the state. He was executive secretary to Governor Jewell in 1872-73 and at the same time associate justice of the Hartford City Court. He was assistant judge of the city court from 1889 to 1893. In 1894 he was appointed coroner of Hartford County to succeed Hon. Lewis Sperry and he held this office to the time of his death, having charge of many important and difficult cases and giving satisfaction to all class of citizens having business with his office. Judge Taintor served several terms in the common council of Hartford and two years in the board of aldermen. He was vice-president of the Security Company of Hartford, trustee of the State Savings Bank and one of its attorneys; attorney for the Society for Savings on Pratt Street; director of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. He was a member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held the various offices in succession. He was commander of the Department of Connecticut and judge-advocate-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. In politics, he was a Republican; in religion, Congregational. He died August 31, 1904. He married May 13, 1869 Jane G. Bennett, who died June 26, 1925, the daughter of Lyman and Almira (Greene) Bennett.

1. Harlan Henry Taintor[8] was born September 19, 1870, died April 17, 1893, just after graduating from Yale College (A.B. 1892).

(Source: "Genealogy - Connecticut" Vol. I, pages 502-3)

Family 13 - George Edwin Taintor[7] (son of Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 11, page 23) was born December 20, 1846 in Hampton, Connecticut. He received a liberal education and engaged in the real estate business in Hartford. He had charge of the largest real estate interests in the city -- owned by James J. and Rev. Francis Goodwin. He was also trustee of the Keney estate and Keney Park, another large estate; a director of the State Bank and of the Hartford Street Railway Co. Member, Society of Colonial Wars, #583. On October 25, 1870 he married Emily Strong Davis, who was born June 22, 1847, the daughter of Hon. Gustavus F. and Lucy Terry (Strong) Davis and sister to Frederick Wendell Davis, who married Mary Ellen Taintor, Family 16. He died April 17, 1909, and she died October 25, 1920.

1. Lucy Strong Taintor[8] was born October 15, 1871, died November 17, 1940.

(Source: "Genealogy - Connecticut", Vol. I, pages 502-3)

Family 14 - William Wolcott Taintor[7] (son of Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 11, page 23) was born July 9, 1851 in Hampton, Connecticut, died March 9, 1924, married May 10, 1876 Eliza H. Miller, daughter of William and Jerusha (Doyle) Miller of New York City. He was in the wool jobbing business in New York City for a time and returned to Hartford in 1882, becoming secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Ice. Co.

1. Arline Deolph Taintor[8] was born August 31, 1885, married April 1914 Reuben J. Morrow who died May 30, 1937, the son of William J. and Henrietta (Barber) Morrow. She resides: 18 Vernon Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

2. Delia Ellsworth Taintor[8] was born January 12, 1891, married June 27, 1931 Sydney W. Cornwell, the son of Sydney Walter and Luella (Way) Cornwell. He was secretary, Aetna Insurance Co., and died November 28, 1932. She resides: 47 Imlay Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

(Source: Roger Wolcott Davis)

Family 15 - Frederick Taintor[7] (son of Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 11, page 23) was born November 12, 1855, died Wichita, Kansas, October 29, 1934, married January 26, 1898 Jessie Cone who was born May 7, 1868. For a great many years he was ranching in Oklahoma. Later, he was connected with The Guarantee Title & Trust Co. in Wichita, Kansas, as director and stockholder. She resides: 358 Lulu Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

1. Henry Cone Taintor[8] was born March 29, 1899, married July 5, 1924 Ola Sauls, who was born June 9, 1901. He is Superintendent, compressor station #5, Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, Glasco, Kansas.

2. Oliver Ellsworth Taintor[8] was born December 11, 1901, married June 26, 1934 Lillian Frances Holmes, daughter of Harry H. and Elizabeth (Lyons) Holmes of Ashtabula, Ohio. He graduated (B.S. in Mechanical Engineering) Kansas State College '28. He is inspector, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey. Reside: Lynack Road, Hawthorne, New Jersey.

   a. Leanne Elizabeth Taintor[9] born August 16, 1935.

   b. Eleanor Joyce Taintor[9] born October 7, 1938.

   c. Mary Ellen Taintor[9] born February 24, 1942.

(Source: ~~Oliver Ellsworth~~ Taintor)

Family 16 - Mary Ellen Taintor[7] (daughter of Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 11, page 23) was born October 8, 1860 in Hampton, Connecticut, died September 18, 1933 at the same family home. She was the first president of the Motherhood Club (now the Woman's Club), and was active in many organizations, including the Altar Guild of Christ Church Cathedral, of which she was a member, the Woman's auxiliary and the Church Mission of Help and the Benevolent chapter of the cathedral, the Monday Club, the Friends of Hartford, the Horticultural Society, Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, and the Hartford Art Society. She was for many years a member of the Board of managers of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, and was a member of the board of governors of the Town and County Club. She was also a member of the Archeological Society, Drama Society, Oratorio Society, and Association of State parks and forests. She married October 1, 1884 Frederick Wendell Davis, son of Gustavus Fellowes and Lucy Terry (Strong) Davis and brother to Emily Strong Davis, Family 13. He was born in Hartford September 9, 1855 and died June 16, 1917; received B.A. in 1877 from Yale College. He started in business in Kentucky in partnership with Morris W. Smith (father of Lucy Trumbull Smith, next page, and Helen Yale Smith, Family 40) in the saddlery business and continued until 1881, although the place of business during the last three years was in New Orleans. He returned to Hartford and

engaged in the manufacturing business until 1896. He held a position of responsibility with the firm of J. J. & F. Goodwin. He was a director of the City Bank and a trustee in the State Savings Bank. In politics, he was a Republican; for many years was a member of the city council, also a member of the high school committee; a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Mayflower Society and various other clubs and societies including the Wolf's Head Society. (He first married on September 3, 1879 Lucy Trumbull Smith of Hartford, who was born November 9, 1858, and died in New Orleans on February 1, 1881, and by whom he had a son, Carl Willis Davis, born in New Orleans October 27, 1880, B.A. Yale University 1902; M.A. 1908. He has since been engaged in the printing business in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.)- died 12-24

a. Dorothy Wendell Davis[8] was born March 12, 1886, was graduated from Smith College with degree of B.A. in 1907. She is active on the following boards: Diocesan Board of the Connecticut Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Woman's Board of the Hartford Seminary Foundation; Hartford Orphan Asylum; Mitchell House; Woman's Auxiliary of the Hartford Hospital. Is a member of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America, Mayflower Society, Hartford College Club, Smith College Clubs of Hartford and of New York, Friday Club, Town and County Club, the College Club, various organizations of Christ Church Cathedral, Friends of Hartford, Windham County Historical Society, English Speaking Union. On October 1, 1912, she married James Lippincott Goodwin, who was born in New York City October 10, 1881, the son of James J. Goodwin of New York and Hartford and Josephine Sarah Lippincott of Philadelphia; B.A. Yale 1905, and M.F. 1910 Yale Forestry School. Profession - Forestry. On Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Trustee of Trinity College, and on Boards of Hartford Seminary Foundation, Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Connecticut Draftsman Society, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Secretary-treasurer of Talcott Mt. Forest Protective Assocation; member of New York Yale Club, New York University Club, Hartford University Club, and Yale Club; Vice-president Connecticut Historical Society, Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society Colonial Wars, Hartford Golf Club, Windham County Historical Society. Home: 10 Woodside Circle, Hartford. Office: 15 Lewis Street, Hartford.

b. Roger Wolcott Davis[8] was born January 8, 1890 - see Family 17, below.

c. Frederick Ellsworth Davis[8] was born March 11, 1892 - see Family 18, page 27.

d. Elise Pierrepont Davis[8] was born November 21, 1897 and died April 16, 1906.

(Source: Roger Wolcott Davis)

Family 17 - Roger Wolcott Davis[8] (son of Mary Ellen Taintor Davis[7], Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 16, above) was born January 8, 1890 at Hartford, Connecticut; Ph.B. Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University 1911, and LL.B. in 1913. Member, American Bar Association, Connecticut Bar Association, Hartford County Bar Association, National Association of Power Engineers, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi. Clubs: University Club, Hartford Engineers, Hartford Technology, Connecticut Congregational, Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in state of Conn., Windham County Historical Society; President, Windsor Historical Society. Entered law practice at Hartford in 1913; now Senior member of Davis, Lee, Walker & Wright, the original law firm established by Enoch Perkins in 1786. Alderman, Hartford 1917-19; instructor, Hartford College of Law 1921-27; Assistant Corpora-

tion Counsel 1928 and 1929; Trustee and Vice-president, Hartford College of Law; Trustee, Hartford College of Insurance; Director and counsel, Hartford Acceptance Corporation; ~~former Governor of Connecticut.~~ Served on local boards and committees during the World War. Office: 750 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut. Homes: 390 Broad Street, Windsor, Connecticut and Hampton, Connecticut. ON January 27, 1917, he married Helen Merriam, daughter of Alexander Ross Merriam (A.B. Yale 1872, B.D. Andover Theo. Sem. 1877, D.D. Olivet 1906, S.T.D. Syracuse 1907, Professor Hartford Theo. Sem. 1893-1927) and May Gore Merriam.

1. Roger Wolcott Davis, Jr.[9] was born December 7, 1917; B.A. Amherst 1939, Yale Medical School, Class of 1943.

2. Merriam Davis[9] was born May 6, 1920, Amherst, Class of 1942; studied as Exchange Scholar at Radley College, England, 1938-39; married June 17, 1944 Jean Anne Court.
3. Wendell Davis[9] was born August 4, 1921, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1943, married September 20, 1942 Alison Grace Brown.

Family 18 - Frederick Ellsworth Davis[8] (son of Mary Ellen Taintor Davis[7], Delia Williams Ellsworth Taintor[6], Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]- see Family 16, page 25) was born March 11, 1892 in Hartford. Graduated 1913 from U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He is a Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy, retired; and is a Safety Engineer with Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. Societies and clubs: Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, Hartford Cinema Club, U.S. Naval Institute, Navy Athletic Association, West Point and Annapolis Group of Hartford, and American Society of Safety Engineers. On April 4, 1921, he married Mildred Enneking of San Diego, California, the daughter of William C. and Mary Josephine (McAuliffe) Enneking. Reside: 79 Vernon Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

1. Dorothy Wendell Davis[9] born July 17, 1930.

2. Lucy Taintor Davis[9] born April 25, 1932.

3. Ellsworth Davis[9] born September 4, 1934.

4. Mary Bradford Davis[9] born August 26, 1936.

(Source: Roger Wolcott Davis)

Family 19 - Sophia Ellen Ellsworth[6] (called "Ellen" since childhood) (daughter of Martin Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 2, page 14) was born September 4, 1824 and died January 29, 1897, age 72 years; married first on May 14, 1845 George W. Strong of Rutland, Vermont. He was born in Rutland on February 14, 1818, the son of Hon. Moses and Lucy Maria (Smith) Strong. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1837; soon afterwards he entered the office of Phineas Smith and Edgar L. Ormsbee in the study of law, and was admitted to the Rutland County Bar in April 1845. He opened an office, but did not enter into active practice of his profession. As he had inherited the energy, public spirit and sterling business qualities of his father, his tastes led him into business life, which was in a measure forced upon him by his having charge of much of the large landed estate of his father. He early identified himself in pushing forward the project of building the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, and devoted much of his time to procuring subscriptions

and awakening public thought and interest in the road; he engaged in its construction until it was opened in 1849 and was for some time a director of the corporation. He next turned his attention to the feasibility of the construction of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, a line connecting Rutland and Troy. He engaged in its construction and after its opening became a director and for two years President of the corporation. He then took active part in building the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, of which he was afterward President for a time. In 1850 he contracted for the relaying of a road from Corning, Pennsylvania. Among his later enterprises and contracts was the building of a bridge across the Wisconsin River at Kilborn City. He was not unmindful of promoting the prosperity and up-building of the town of his residence and to him is Rutland indebted largely for its growth. He laid out and gave the names to Madison Ave., Pleasant, Prospect and Hopkins Streets and Strong's Avenue -- gave the lands for those streets to the town -- all of them being a part of the old homestead and running through lands owned by him. In politics he was an uncompromising Whig, and was presidential elector in 1856. He never sought or held public office. He was always an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and at the time of his death, October 28, 1858, was a communicant of Trinity Church. (Source: "Rutland County", page 912)

She married second on August 28, 1878 Judge John Prout of Rutland, Vermont, who was born in Salisbury on November 21, 1815. His training was of the old-fashioned kind and his education was in the common schools and academy. He followed the trade of a printer several years and then studied law in the office of E. N. Briggs and was admitted to the bar in Addison Co. in 1837 and began practise with Mr. Briggs. He represented Salisbury in 1847, 1848 and 1851 and was state's attorney of Addison Co. from 1848 to 1851. In 1854 he moved to Rutland and there pursued his profession most successfully till he retired in 1886. He had at various times as partners, Caleb B. Harrington, Charles Linsley, W. C. Dunton, N. P. Simons and Col. Aldace F. Walker. He represented Rutland in 1865 and 1866 and was a senator for Rutland Co. in 1867. In 1867 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court and served two years. The work was not as congenial to him as that of his profession and he declined further service. He died in Rutland, August 28, 1890. (Source: "Judges of the Supreme Court" - Men of Vermont - 1894, page 187)

1. Catherine (or Katharine) Ellsworth Strong[7] was born June 26, 1846, died unmarried. (Rutland, Vermont Hall of Records do not have her death date)

Family 20 - FRANCES ELLSWORTH[5] (daughter of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see page 13) was born in Windsor, Connecticut, August 31, 1786, died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1868; married May 10, 1809 Judge Joseph Wood of Stamford, Connecticut, born March 24, 1779 in Stanwich (town of Greenwich) Connecticut, the son of David Wood (a descendant of Jonas Wood who came to New England in 1630) and Sarah Wood. He graduated (B.A.) Yale 1801, was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1803, and practiced law: Stamford, Connecticut 1803-1826; Bridgeport, Connecticut 1826-1837; New York City 1837-1841; and New Haven, Connecticut 1841-1856. Judge of Probate, Judge of the County Court and later City Clerk. He died at New Haven, Connecticut, November 13, 1856. A sketch of his life and character was "printed for the use of the family" in 1856. He spent much time in collecting material and preparing memoir of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, never published, but subsequently embodied in Flander's "Lives and Time of the Chief Justice of the United States". They had six children, all born at Stamford, Connecticut. (His great-grandson, George W. M.

Vinal, Family 22, has his diploma from Yale, 1801, also what he believes is his manuscript of the life of Oliver Ellsworth[4], and several pieces of furniture that have come from his family and from Oliver Ellsworth[4])

1. Frances Wolcott Wood[6] born in Stamford, Connecticut, March 25, 1810, died in Gowanda, New York, March 29, 1873 from railroad injuries received January 8, 1873 near Chicago, Illinois; married September 18, 1846 Rev. Sylvester Cowles of Ellicotsville, New York. He died February 16, 1891, age 86 years. They resided in Gowanda, New York, and had three sons:

   a. and b. twin sons, who died few hours after birth.

   c. Oliver Ellsworth Cowles[7] born 1851 died March 13, 1860 in Orlean, New York, when nine years old.

   (a daughter, by a former marriage, Mary V. Cowles, died in Pasadena, California, April 6, 1925)- after surviving all other members of the family.

2. Oliver Ellsworth Wood[6] born April 14, 1812, a merchant in New York, died in Westport, Connecticut, December 18, 1883; married first on November 23, 1836 Martha Potter Bontecou of Springfield, Massachusetts. She died April 30, 1855, age 48 years. He married second Catherine Lathrop of Hadley, Massachusetts.

   a. Frances Ellsworth Wood[7] born June 24, 1838, died in New York April 9, 1842 of scarlet fever.

   b. Catherine Bontecou Wood[7] born April 20, 1843, died unmarried June 14, 1913. Resided in New York City. Was an assistant editor of the Century Dictionary.

   (by second marriage)

   c. Winthrop Wood[7] died six years of age.

3. George Ingersoll Wood[6], Rev., born May 20, 1814, see Families 21-23, pages 29-32.

4. Joseph Wood[6] Jr., born November 30, 1816, died December 5, 1816.

5. Delia Williams Wood[6] born September 13, 1820, see Families 24-26, pages 32-35.

6. William Cowper Wood[6] born March 3, 1823, see Families 27-28, pages 35-37.

(Source: George W. M. Vinal, and Prof. Frank Chamberlin Porter)

Family 21 - Rev. George Ingersoll Wood[6] (son of Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 20, above) was born May 20, 1814, died January 9, 1899 at Washington, D. C.; married April 28, 1840 in New Haven, Susan Townsend Merwin, second daughter of Rev. Samuel Merwin (pastor of the North Church on the Green at New Haven) and Clarina B. Taylor. She was born November 17, 1812, and died September 6, 1898. He graduated from Yale in 1833, read law, but never practiced; graduated Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1838; ordained pastor 1839, 2nd Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.; pastor, Congregational Church, West Hartford, North Branford and Guilford, Connecticut, St. Cloud, Minn., and Ellington, Connecticut, where he resided

after 1869. They had four children:

1. Emily Merwin Wood[7] born in Washington, D.C., February 11, 1841, see Family 22, below.

2. Oliver Ellsworth Wood[7] born in West Hartford, Connecticut, June 6, 1844, see Family 23, page 31.

3. George Ingersoll Wood[7] born in NorthBranford, Connecticut, February 12, 1850 and died April 15, 1877, age 27.

4. Joseph Wolcott Wood[7] born in Ellington, Connecticut, October 12, 1851, and died May 3, 1877 at sea, age 25.

Family 22 - Emily Merwin Wood[7] (daughter of Rev. George Ingersoll Wood[6], Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 21, above) was born at Washington, D. C., February 11, 1841, and died May 18, 1916. She was a member of Daughters of the American Revolution #946, and married July 25, 1878 W. Irving Vinal, son of Dr. Levi Grear and Mary Ann (Page) Vinal. He was born at Dixmont, Maine, May 8, 1845; an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1866 until his death, April 5, 1914. They went to Washington, D.C. in September 1891.

1. a daughter, who died at birth.

2. George Wood Merwin Vinal[8], physicist, born December 17, 1882 in Ellington, Connecticut, graduated (A.B.) from Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut in 1906; A.M. in 1909; honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1936 at the same ceremony at which his son, Francis, received his A.B. Attended the graduate school of Johns Hopkins University during 1906-07; aid, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1907; Asst. Physics, Wesleyan University, 1908; entered the Bureau of Standards in Washington in 1908, and has been there since that time; assistant Physicist 1910-17; associate physicist 1917-20; physicist 1920-29; principal physicist 1929 to present; exchange physicist, Physikalisch Technische Reichsanstalt in Berlin, Germany, 1931. At present, he is chief of the section of Electro-chemistry and has charge of the primary standards for the international volt and ampere. Has done research on electric arc between metallic electrodes, the silver voltameter; primary and secondary batteries, electrical properties of silver sulphide; standard cells, rectifiers, electrical units and standards. Author: "Storage Batteries", 1924, (second edition 1930, French translation 1936 and third English edition in press, 1940); French edition "Les Accumulateurs Electriques" (Georges Genin, translator) 1936. Has also written about 52 technical and scientific papers on electrical standards, batteries and other electrochemical bulletins and scientific journals in this and other countries. Received the initial award of the Gaston Plante Medal of the Societe Francaise des Electriciens, presented by the French Ambassador at Washington, 1938. Member of Physics Society; the American Association for Advancement of Science; Electrical Engineers (Chairman, committee on electrochemistry and electrometal 1924-29; Washington section 1930); Electrochemical Society (vice president 1930-32); Philosophical Society of Washington; Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Cosmos Club (Washington). Protestant Episcopal. On November 19, 1913 he married Grace Gertrude Fiegenbaum, daughter of A.H. Fiegenbaum (in War Department 1881 to 1928) and Margaret McKee, natives of Iowa. She was born in Washington, D.C. on June 17, 1883; educated in Washington public schools and Washington Normal School (now called Wilson Teachers College); taught in public schools until

marriage. Her hobby is antiques and she has done much to restore the family pieces which have come down from the Ellsworths, Woods and Merwins. Reside: 3810 Jenifer Street, Washington, D.C.

a. Francis Ellsworth Vinal[9] was born at Washington, D.C., September 2, 1915; educated in Washington public schools and Wesleyan University (A.B. with distinction in chemistry 1936, A.M. 1938) Assistant in chemistry 1936-38, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; graduate student and candidate for degree of Sc.D. (has passed principal examination and now working on thesis); Teaching fellow in Chemistry 1938-39 Massachusetts Institute of Technology; instructor in chemistry, Northeastern University, Boston, 1939 to present time. Licensed amateur radio operator W3BXC; president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology radio society.

(Source: George Wood Merwin Vinal)

Family 23 - Oliver Ellsworth Wood[7] Brigadier-general (son of Rev. George Ingersoll Wood[6], Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 21, page 30) was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, June 6, 1844 and died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on December 4, 1910. "He enlisted July 29, 1862 at Hartford, Connecticut, as a private of Company B, 1st Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, and was honorably discharged September 9, 1863 to accept the appointment of cadet. He was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from September 16, 1863 to June 17, 1867, when he was graduated and appointed second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Artillery. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant June 11, 1870; captain, August 27, 1896; served as lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary of subsistence, U.S. Volunteers, from May 21, 1898 to April 17, 1899, when he was honorably discharged as such; served as major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, from April 18, 1899 to June 12, 1901, when he was honorably discharged as such; was promoted to major, Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, May 8, 1901; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel January 21, 1904; was appointed military secretary (by detail, Act of February 2, 1901) April 14, 1905; was appointed colonel, Artillery Corps, June 8, 1906, and placed on the retired list of the U.S. Army October 1, 1906 as a brigadier general." (Source: The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C.) On June 3, 1873 (or 2nd) married Mary Wadsworth Norton, daughter of Charles and Mary (Wadsworth) Norton. She was born at Eastport, Maine, and died December 27, 1931. He was the first United States military attache to Japan, appointed June 5, 1901 and served almost four years, including the Russian-Japanese War (1904-05); and his wife founded the Red Cross in Japan. Both are buried at Arlington.

1. Norton Ellsworth Wood[8] was born December 26, 1876 and died at Glen Ridge, N.J., February 7, 1936, buried at Arlington. He was field artillery officer of the U.S. Army, rank of Colonel, but resigned to study and practice architecture, graduating from Columbia School of Architecture in 1900. On August 5, 1914, he married Emily Chapin Coye, daughter of William James and Eliza Ann (Chapin) Coye. She was born November 24, 1890 and was graduated from Smith College, 1912. Address: Fort Totten, L.I. New York.

   a. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lt.[9] was born at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, June 17, 1915; graduated (B.S.) U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1939; 1st Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, now stationed at 62nd Coast Artillery, Fort Tott en, New York; married November 1, 1940 Susan Leonora Sherwood, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John Wesley Sherwood of Fort Slocum. (Both represent the third generation of families promi-

nent in Army circles. Her father, who is being transferred soon to Panama, is post surgeon at Fort Slocum. Her maternal grandfather was the late Brigadier General Lucien G. Berry). She attended the College of New Rochelle.

b. Emily Chapin Wood[9] was born June 24, 1917; University of Chicago, 1938. Address: Fort Totten, New York.

c. Norton Ellsworth Wood[9] was born August 25, 1918, senior at Yale.

d. John Lawrence Wood[9] was born March 8, 1921.

e. Mary Wadsworth Wood[9] was born May 18, 1924.

2. Charles Carol Wood[8] born at Fort Hamilton, New York, April 23, 1882, died May 11, 1883.

(Source: Mrs. Norton Ellsworth Wood)

Family 24 - Delia Williams Wood[6] (daughter of Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 20, page 29) was born September 13, 1820, and died at Lake Mohawk, New York, October 3, 1883. She married on June 20, 1850 Rev. Prof. Chester Smith Lyman, astronomer and physicist, son of Chester and Mary (Smith) Lyman (a descendant of Richard Lyman who settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1631 and later was one of the first members of the Hartford, Connecticut Colony). He was born in Manchester, Connecticut, on January 13, 1814 and died in New Haven, January 29, 1890. He early showed a foyndness for astronomy, acquiring that and kindred sciences without a teacher, constructing, while yet a boy, astronomical and optical apparatus. In 1829 he computed almanacs for the two following years, and also the eclipses of the next fifteen years. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, after which he was head teacher of the school in Ellington, Connecticut, and then studied at Union Theological Seminary in New York and at Yale Theological Seminary during 1839-42. In 1843 he was settled as pastor over the First Congregational Church in New Britain, Connecticut, but failing health compelled him to relinquish this charge, and he spent several years in travel. In 1846-47 he visited the Hawaiian Islands, where for a time he had charge of the Royal School at Honolulu, and explored the volcano Kilauea. He then spent three years in California as a surveyor, being one of the first to sent to the eastern states authentic accounts of the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast. He then returned to New Haven , where he at first was occupied in the revision of "Webster's Dictionary", having charge of the scientific terms in the edition of 1864. In 1858 he became associated in the development of the scien tific department of Yale (now the Sheffield Scientific School) and was assigned to the chair of industrial mechanics and physics, which he held till 1871. He then was made Professor of astronomy and physics, and so continued until 1884, and afterwards had charge of astronomy only. His special work included the invention of the combined zenith telescope and transit for latitude, longitude, and time, which was designed and mainly constructed in 1852, and in 1867 he invented and patented an apparatus for illustrating the dynamics of ocean waves. About 1871 he constructed an apparatus for describing accoustic curves, also making improvements in clock escapement, compensating pendulums, and similar apparatus. Prof. Lyman was the first to observe the planet Venus as a delicate luminous ring when seen in close proximity to the sun near inferior conjunction. He was a member of various scientific societies, was President of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences during 1857-77, and was also an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His writings were

confined to scientific papers, which appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science", and in "The New Englander". Received A.M. (honorary) Beloit College in 1864. Had six children:

1. daughter, born and died April 11, 1851.

2. Elizabeth Ellsworth Lyman[7] born November 11, 1852, died October 22 (or 23), 1907; married December 9, 1886 Charles Dickerman McCandliss, a scientist, who died of tuberculosis at Pasadena, California, July 3, 1890.

3. William Chester Lyman[7] born March 15, 1855, died May 24, 1855.

4. Oliver Ellsworth Lyman[7] born May 10, 1856 at New Haven, Connecticut, graduated Yale 1876; died at Brooklyn September 6, 1884, unmarried.

5. Delia Wood Lyman[7] born October 3, 1858 - see Family 25, below.

6. Chester Wolcott Lyman[7] born May 25, 1861 - see Family 26, page 35.

(Source: "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography" - Vol. IV, page 59)

Family 25 - Delia Wood Lyman[7] (daughter of Delia Williams Wood Lyman[6], Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 24, above) was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 3, 1858 and died January 16, 1933; Wellesley College 1876-77, 1800; member, College Dames; President, Lowell House Mothers Club; New Haven Women's Church Union; Connecticut State Chairman, National Women's Law Enforcement, Spiritual Training Committee of National P.T.A. Clubs: New Haven Saturday Morning, Our Society of New Haven; founder, New Haven People's Choral Union 1900-12, of North End Club, N.H. Member, a commission appointed by Governor of Connecticut to select a woman factory inspector for Connecticut. Author: "Calendar of American History", "Blues Cure", "The Measuring Rod" and other stories; "Year Book of Good Cheer", "Year Book of Ideals", "Life of E.H. Freeman" (in Scribner's Magazine); "Time and Tommy"; "How Polly Saw the Aprons Grow" (in St. Nicholas); also other articles in magazines and papers. Founded Zeta Alpha Society in Wellesley College. Married in New Haven, on June 10, 1891 Prof. Frank Chamberlin Porter, theologian, who was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, on January 5, 1859, son of Prof. William and Ellen Gertrude (Chapin) Porter (and a descendant of John Porter who came in 1639 and settled at Windsor, Connecticut). He was graduated (A.B.) at Beloit College in 1880; A.M. in 1883; and was a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1881-82. During 1882-84 he taught in the Chicago High School. Subsequently he spent a year at the Hartford Theological Seminary and then attended the Yale Divinity School from which he was graduated (B.D.) in 1886; and three years later received a Ph.D. degree from Yale. During 1889-91 he was instructor in Biblical Theology at the Yale Divinity School and in the latter year was appointed Winkley Professor of Biblical Theology there, retiring in 1927 and assuming the status of professor emeritus. In 1924-25 he was lecturer on theology at Peking (later Yenching) University in China. He gave the Bond lectures at the Bangor (Maine) Theological Seminary in 1907; a course in Apocalyptic Literature in Judaism and Christianity at Haverford College in 1912, and in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa. in 1924; a course in "The New Testament and the Theology of Today" at Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1914; and Dudleian lecture at the Harvard Theological Seminary in 1924; and various other lectures and addresses. He is the author of "The Yecer Hara", a study in the Jewish doctrine of sin, in "Biblical and Semitic Studies" (1901); "Messages of the

He died in New Haven, January 24, 1946; age 87 years.

Apocalyptical Writers" (1905); "The Pre-Existence of the Soul in the Book of Wisdom and in the Rabbinical Writings" in "Old Testament and Semitic Studies" (1907); "The Mysticism of the Hebrew Prophets"; in "At One with the Invisible" (1921); "Paul's Belief in Life after Death"; in "Religion and the Future Life" (1922); "The Place of Apocalyptic Conceptions in the Thought of St. Paul" in the "Symposium on Eschatology" (Journal of Biblical Literature 1922); "The Mind of Christ in Paul" (Nathaniel W. Taylor lectures at Yale published 1930); "Towards a Biblical Theology for the Present" (Contemporary American Theology, 2nd series, 1933); and a number of articles in Hastings "Bible Dictionary" and various journals. As a historical student his specialty is the period before and during the life of Christ, and on the literature of this obscure period he is a recognized authority on both sides of the Atlantic. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Beloit College in 1897 and by Yale University in 1931. "Studies in Early Christianity" (1928) edited by Shirley Jackson Case was published in honor of and presented to Dr. Porter and Benjamin Wisner Bacon. He is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and the Theological Society. His favorite recreations are music, golf and motoring. (Source: Vol. E, page 146 "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography")

1. Lyman Edwards Porter[8] Prof. was born November 7, 1893, A.B. Yale 1916 and M.A. in 1918. Ph.D. thesis "The Chemical Analysis of Gallium". For six months in 1918 he was enlisted in the Chemical Warfare Service and stationed in Washington, D.C. For one year (1920-21) was employed in the Research Laboratory of the Barrett Company at Edgewater, New Jersey. In the fall of 1921 he went to the University of Arkansas as instructor in chemistry, later assistant professor and at present associate professor of chemistry, chemical analysis being his particular field. His writings are restricted to journal articles, particularly about the analysis of some of the less common elements. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of University Professors, the Arkansas Academy of Science, the Arkansas Education Assocation, Alpha Chi Sigma (chemical professional fraternity), Gamma Alpha (graduate scientific fraternity) and Sigma Xi, and an elder in the Central Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville. (Source: "American Men of Science") Address: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

2. William Quincy Porter[8] born February 7, 1897, in New Haven, Connecticut, graduate Yale 1919 and from the Yale School of Music in 1921. He won two prizes in composition after instruction under Horatio W. Parker and David Stanley Smith. He then studied with d'Indy in Paris; after his return to America, he studied with and assisted Bloch at the Cleveland Institute, later headed the department of theory. In 1928 he went again to Paris on a Guggenheim fellowship; on his return he became professor of Music at Vassar College (1932-38). He was recently commissioned to write for radio. His First Symphony won honorable mention in the 1937 Philharmonic Symphony Competition, and his chamber music has been frequently heard at the Westminster Choir School, and at the Elizabeth Coolidge and Yaddo Festivals. A Ukrainian Suite has been performed in New York and Rochester; a Suite in C Minor in Rochester, Cleveland and Brooklyn. He has also written a Dance in Three-Time, six string quartete, a clarinet quintet and incidental music for Shakespear's Antony and Cleopatra. Dean of faculty, New England Conservatory of Music from 1938. Member of board of directors, League of Composition and Intern ational Society for Contemporary Music. (Source: The Macmillan Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, page 1457) Married December 21, 1926 Lois Brown, who was born August 14, 1905.
   Res. 266 Bradley St., New Haven 10, Conn.
   a. Helen Porter[9] born February 9, 1929; married December 26, 1948 John Coolidge, a recent graduate of Harvard University, and expects to enter a Divinity School in Fall of 1949.

b. William Lyman Porter[9] born February 19, 1934.

(Source: Prof. Frank Chamberlin Porter)

Family 26 - Chester Wolcott Lyman[7] (son of Delia Williams Wood[6], Frances Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 24, page 33) was born in New Haven , Connecticut, May 25, 1861. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and in Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1882, and A.M. in 1895, on completing a special course in electrical science. During 1883-84, as holder of the Clark Scholarship, he studied naval architecture in the Sheffield Scientific School, but in 1888 entered a commercial career, in the employ of W.H. Parsons & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers. He represented this firm in Chicago in 1888-90, and then became associated with the Herkimer (N.Y.) Paper Co., in which he served as a director and manager, until its absorption by the International Paper Co. in 1898. After this reorganization, in which he played an important part, he was assistant to the President until 1916, then becoming vice-president and sales manager. He resigned from the Sales Department in 1923, but continued in the office of Vice President, and as a member of the Board of Directors. Among other corporation offices, he was treasurer of the Continental Paper and Bag Mills, a subsidiary of the International; President of the Umbagog Paper Co., and at the time of his death, vice-president of the American Realty Co., and director of the American Paper Exports Co. and the Empire Bond & Mortgage Corp. He was also secretary and treasurer of the American Paper and Pulp Association and secretary of the Forestry, Water Storage and Manufacturers Association. As an authority on the tariff he represented the paper industry on many occasions before congressional committees, and as a result of his efforts the U.S. Government conducted a special census of the industry in the United States, and an investigation of its conduct in foreign countries. Mr. Lyman wrote numerous articles on paper manufacture and allied subjects for the technical press, contributed an article, "Paper" to the "Encyclopaedia Americana" in 1904, and was the author of one volume, "History of the American Paper & Pulp Association". Throughout his career, he was devoted to the traditions and welfare of Yale University; was one of the founders of the Yale Club of New York, serving constantly on its committees; was active in organizing class reunions, and in 1910, in memory of his father, established an annual lectureship on water storage conservation in the Sheffield Scientific School. He was also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, the Yale Engineering Society; the American Forestry Assn. (director 1911-22) the Sons of the American Revolution; the Home Market Club (v.p.) of Boston, City Midday and University Clubs of N.Y.C., Graduates' Club of New Haven, and Piping Rock Club of Long Island. He was married in New York, February 26, 1915 to Marguerite Buhler Couleru, of Paris, France. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 7, 1926.

1. Louise Marguerite Lyman[8] born married July 21, 1937 James Alan MacDonald Henderson, Aberdeen, Scotland.

(Source: The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. XXI, page 403)

Family 27 - William Cowper Wood[6] (son of Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 20, page 29) was born March 3, 1823; died Joliet, Illinois, December 24, 1889. He married first Hannah Tooker Lawrence on September 18, 1846, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Lawrence of Brooklyn, New York. She died June 10, 1876. He married second Frances Cochron, widow of

William H. Moore, May 23, 1878, who subsequently married Archibald J. Sampson on March 19, 1891. He had five children by first wife:

1. Fanny Ellsworth Wood[7] born at Joliet, Illinois, April 3, 1849, died March 15, 1889. She married December 25, 1872 Phinehas Barnes, born January 10, 1842 in Portland, Maine, a pioneer in the modern steel industry. They had four children:

   a. Bessie Lawrence Barnes[8] born October 3, 1873; married June 1, 1901 William Richard Watson, a librarian, who was born July 23, 1867 at Cottage Grove, Minnesota, the son of Robert and Mehitabel Winkley (Furber) Watson. B.S. Carleton College, Minn. 1890; New York State Library School, Albany, N.Y. 1893-95; Assistant librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg 1895-1904; California State Library, Sacramento, 1904-07; librarian, Public Library, San Francisco, 1907-12; director of library extension division, New York State Educational Department, January 1913 until his death on January 6, 1926 when killed in an automobile accident. Member: American Library Assocation, New York Library Association, Phi Kappa Psi. (Source: Who's Who in America, 1924-25, page 3335) She died in 1922.

   b. Ethelwyn Wood Barnes[8] was born November 30, 1877, died 1893.

   c. Harold Butler Barnes[8] was born in Mass. February 18, 1880; was an electrical and mining engineer; married Marie Warnecke of Denver in 1917. He died May 12, 1938 at 1306 Elizabeth Street, Denver, Colorado, age ~~60~~ 58 years.

   d. Gladys Wolcott Barnes[8] born December 26, 1888. Address: Church Mission House, 281 4th Avenue, New York City.

2. John Lawrence Wood[7] was born at Joliet, Illinois, November 17, 1852; died March 22 (or 24), 1933 at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. Was an insurance adjustor in Dallas, Texas. Never married and was affectionately known as "Uncle Johnny". Established a summer home at Shelter Harbor, Westerly, Rhode Island. Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood (Family 23) ran it for him, and he entertained as many relatives as he could accommodate. The original house, "Little Cedars" is now in the hands of Mrs. Norton Ellsworth Wood (Family 23) and Mr. George W. M. Vinal (Family 22) has purchased the other two lots upon which he built a summer home in 1939.

3. Henry Ellsworth Wood[7] born January 18, 1855 - see Family 28, below.

4. Alice Wolcott Wood[7] born Dansville, N.Y. August 31, 1856, never married, died 1915.

5. Grace Lyman Wood[7] born Joliet, Illinois February 18, 1859, never married, died 1916.

(Information on Barnes furnished by Gladys Wolcott Barnes)

Family 28 - Henry Ellsworth Wood[7] (son of William Cowper Wood[6], Frances Ellsworth Wood[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 27, above) was born at Joliet, Illinois, January 18, 1855, mining engineer, graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, 1876; married Belle Matteson McGinnis on November 1, 1880. He died October 6, 1932. Six years ago she was living at Hotel Lenhart, 1121 9th Street, Sacramento, California.

1. Katharine Earl Wood[8] was born September 29, 1881, died when daughter three days old; married Arthur R. Manice, who graduated Yale in 1877. Banker.

Address: 108 E. 82nd Street, New York City.

a. Katharine Wood Manice[9] (about 31 years of age) now resides: 6364 Yucca Street, Hollywood, California.

2. Ellsworth Wood[8] (name originally Oliver Ellsworth Wood) was born May 12, 1886, mining engineer. Single. Lives with mother.

3. Lawrence Matteson Wood[8] born January 1893; was selling automobile accessories in Los Angeles, California in 1934. (A Mr. L. M. Wood listed in telephone book at 227 S. Carson Road, Beverly Hills, California.)

(Unable to contact family)

Family 29 - DELIA ELLSWORTH[5] (youngest daughter of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]- see page 13) was born July 23, 1879, and died June 24, 1840; married January 7, 1812 Hon. Thomas Scott Williams, jurist, son of Ezekiel and Prudence (Stoddard) Williams. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on June 26, 1777 and died in Hartford, Connecticut on December 15, 1861. (A brother to Ezekiel Williams who married Abigail Ellsworth, Family 1) He was privately tutored by Azel Backus, and graduated from Yale College in 1794. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School under Judge Tapping Reeve, who is reported to have said that Williams was the best scholar ever sent from Litchfield. He continued his legal training in the office of Zephaniah Swift at Windham, Connecticut, was admitted to the bar in 1799 and commenced the practice of law in Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1803 he removed to Hartford where he soon became prominent in his profession. He held many public offices: he was a represen tative in the Connecticut General Assembly in the sessions of 1813, 1815, 1816; during the last two years serving as clerk of the House; he was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1819; he was again a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1819, 1825 and from 1827 to 1829; and was mayor of Hartford from 1831 to 1835. In May 1829 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of errors of the state and in 1834 chief justice, which office he held until May 1847 when, about to reach the age of retirement, he resigned. His career was also distinguished because of his interest in public and charitable affairs. He served from 1840 until his death as president of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, for a few years he was vice-president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and from May 1848 until his death he was president of the American Tract Society. He became a member of the First Church of Hartford in 1834 and served as deacon from 1836 until his death and as teacher in its Sunday School from 1834 to 1861. He gave liberally to charity and to Yale College during his life and by will at his death. He married second on November 1, 1842 Martha Manwaring Coit, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca S. (Manwaring) Coit. She died in 1867. There were no children by either marriage.

Williams' judicial opinions appear in 7-18 "Connecticut Reports". They include a pamphlet entitled "Chief Justice Williams on the Maine Law, its Expediency and Constitutionality" published in Hartford about 1851, being a report of a committee of which he was chairman on the subject of a law for the suppression of intemperance; an address entitled "The Tract Society and Slavery" (1859), defense of the conduct of the American Tract Society in refusing to distribute pamphlets opposed to slavery; and an address as president of the Tract Society at its anniversary in 1852. Both in practice and on the bench Williams was distinguished for his methodical habits, his common sense, his thorough study and mastery of his subject and the eminent uprightness and purity of his character. A discriminating review of his

career by John Hooker states that, while other jurists and lawyers may have been more distinguished for their store of legal learning, few had stood higher in professional opinion for the soundness and impartiality of their judgment. Interment in the Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Connecticut.

(Source: "Dictionary of American Biography" Vol. XX - pages 292-3).

Family 30 - WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH[5] (son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see page 13) lawyer, congressman, governor, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, on November 10, 1791 and died in Hartford, Connecticut on January 15, 1868 - the twin brother of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth (Family 49). He attended Yale College, graduating with honors in 1810. He then entered the Litchfield Law School conducted by Judges Reeve & Gould. Completing his studies there, he moved to Hartford where he entered the law office of Judge Thomas Scott Williams, his brother-in-law (preceding page). He applied himself industriously to his work, and is reported to have kept himself well informed on the most recent decisions of American and English law. In 1813 he was admitted to the Hartford Bar. Four years later, when Judge Williams was sent to Congress, Ellsworth was given charge of his superior's law office. From 1829 to 1834, Ellsworth himself was a member of Congress from Connecticut. He might have enjoyed a longer term in Washington but he resigned the legislative position of his own accord, it is said, in order to return to law practise. While in Congress he served on the judiciary committee, and as a member of that body was active in preparing measures to carry into effect Jackson's plan for resisting South Carolina nullification.

In political sentiments, Ellsworth was an enthusiastic Whig. He favored a protective tariff, and government aid for internal improvements. Reentering active politics as governor of Connecticut in 1838, he served four successive years. His administration coincided with the beginning of railroad transportation in the state, and in his messages to the legislature, he strove to encourage the further development of railroads and manufactures. He also favored the extension of banks, and state aid for the improvement of schools. Although advocating numerous progressive measures, he was essentially a conservative politician. "The time has come," he declared in 1838,"when experiments upon our dearest interests are no longer to be tolerated; and when experience, that great and unerring teacher in human affairs, is to resume her influence, and put to silence visionary politicians." After his period of service as governor, Ellsworth again resumed his law practise. In 1847 he was made an associate judge of the state supreme court, which position he held until obliged because of old age, to retire in 1861.

In personal appearance, Ellsworth was tall and graceful, and dignified in manner. His portrait, in the state library at Hartford, suggests to the observer an embodiment of a typical Connecticut Yankee, equally able to trade horses, make a political speech, and offer prayer. Throughout his public career, Ellsworth was in much demand as a speaker. To innumerable political rallies in the forties, he poured forth that type of blustering oratory so dear to middle 19th Century audiences. For 47 years he was deacon in the Hartford Centre Church, and an intimate friend of the popular preacher of the time, Joel Hawes. He was also active in aiding philanthropic institutions, especially the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. By no means a great man, Ellsworth was successful in a moderate way. He always enjoyed general confidence and respect. He was married on September 14, 1813, to Emily Scholten Webster, eldest daughter of the lexicographer, Noah Webster, and his wife, Rebecca Greenleaf. She was born at Hartford, Connecticut, August 4, 1790 and died August 23, 1861. They had six

children, all born at Hartford, Connecticut:

1. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth, M.D.[6] born December 5, 1814 - see Families 31-36, pages 39-41.

2. Emily Ellsworth[6] born September 27, 1816, see Family 37, page 42.

3. Harriet Ellsworth[6] born July 4, 1818, see Family 38, page 42.

4. Oliver Ellsworth[6] born December 13, 1820, see Families 39-44, pages 43-47.

5. Elizabeth Ellsworth[6] born November 17, 1822; died January 20, 1823.

6. Elizabeth Ellsworth[6] born June 8, 1824, see Families 45-47, pages 47-49.

(Source: "Dictionary of American Biography" Vol. VI, pages 115-6; and "Gov. John Webster Family")

Family 31 - Pinckney Webster Ellsworth, M.D.[6] (son of William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 30, above) was born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 5, 1814, and died from a paralytic stroke November 29, 1896. He graduated from Yale College in 1836; took up the study of medicine and attended medical schools in Philadelphia and New York, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York with the degree of M.D. in 1839. His medical studies were afterwards continued in Paris, London and Dublin. He settled in Hartford in 1843 and began to practise his profession, becoming in a few years one of the leading surgeons of the state. He was the first to perform a surgical operation with the use of anaesthetics, outside of a dental office. He was in partnership with Dr. Amariah Brigham, who became subsequently superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, and later superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Utica, New York. Dr. Ellsworth was for a considerable time one of the visiting physicians of the Retreat. He was one of the organizers and a prominent member of the City Medical Society of Hartford, and a leading member of the Hartford County and Connecticut Medical Societies, and honorary member of the New York State Medical Society. During the Civil War, he was appointed brigade surgeon by Governor Buckingham, and served on the staff of General Isaac T. Stevens of the Army of the Potomac, who was shot and killed at the head of his command in the second battle of Bull Run. Dr. Ellsworth was examiner of recruits for the service, and made personal examination of about nine thousand soldiers. Later he held the office of pension examiner, in Connecticut, for nine years under Presidents Johnson, Grant and Cleveland. He was a member of the Centre Church of Hartford for over fifty years. In politics he was always independent and never sought public office of any kind, and even in the church he always declined to hold office. A lifelong student, not only of medical, but of theological and philosophical subjects, his learning was profound. He was especially interested in reading and comparing the Greek scriptures. He wrote a number of papers on his theological research and published "Immanuel, God with Us", etc. He married first October 11, 1842 Julia Sterling, who was born March 29, 1823, daughter of Ezra Sterling of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and who died March 18, 1854. He married second December 9, 1857 Julia Townshend Dow, daughter of Lucius K. Dow. She was born at New Haven, March 5, 1837. He had eight children, all born at Hartford, Connecticut:

1. William Sterling Ellsworth[7] born August 11, 1849; died April 16, 1852.

(by second marriage)

2. Julia Sterling Ellsworth[7] born June 27, 1860, see Family 32, below.

3. Emily Webster Ellsworth[7] born June 21, 1864; member of Daughters of the American Revolution #2256, died February 13, 1937; married August 23, 1900 Andrew Julius Anderson, born September 14, 1868 and died August 28, 1939. He was inspector, Pratt & Whitney Company (machine tools) Hartford, Conn. Res. 570 Wolcott Hill Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

4. Harriet Ellsworth[7] born June 16, 1865; died October 31, 1868.

5. Wolcott Webster Ellsworth, Rev.,[7] born October 25, 1867, see Family 33, below.

6. Ernest Bradford Ellsworth[7] born April 27, 1870, see Family 34, next page.

7. Edith Townshend Ellsworth[7] born February 4, 1872, see Family 35, next page.

8. Alice Greenleaf Ellsworth[7] born October 6, 1877, see Family 36, next page.

(Source: "Genealogy of Connecticut", Vol. II, pages 720-1)

Family 32 - Julia Sterling Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 31, above) was born June 27, 1860, died February 4, 1931; member of Society of Mayflower Descendants, married on December 21, 1882 at Hartford, Connecticut, Augustus Julian Lyman, born February 15, 1857, died February 5, 1940, son of Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman and Miss Albert of Baltimore, Maryland. Resided in Asheville, North Carolina.

1. Ellsworth Lyman[8] was born May 5, 1890, married April 24, 1918 Gwendolyne Meldrum Rutherfoord of Richmond, Virginia, born April 1, 1890, daughter of Thomas Meldrum Rutherfoord and Laura Whalen Thomas of Richmond, Virginia. He is with the Great American Insurance Company of New York in the Arcade Building, 24 Page Ave., Asheville, North Carolina. Member, Society of Mayflower Descendants. Reside: 12 Cedar Cliff Road, Biltmore Forest, North Carolina.

   a. Rutherfoord Ellsworth Lyman[9] born October 30, 1922. Student.

(Source: Ellsworth Lyman)

Family 33 - Wolcott Webster Ellsworth, Rev.[7] (son of Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 31, above) was born October 25, 1867, graduated Yale 1890; married Leah Louise von Wettberg, who was born August 11, 1872 and died August 11, 1924. She was secretary-treasurer of the Church Mission of Help of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany; was a native of New Haven, Connecticut. They resided in Johnstown, New York, for about twenty years. Resides: 145 E. 52nd Street, New York City.

1. Louise Wolcott Ellsworth[8] born October 1898; married November 21, 1931 John Taylor Boyd, Jr. of New York City. He is an architect with offices at 101 Park Avenue, New York City. Reside: 145 E. 52nd Street, New York City. (Source: New York Times)

Family 34 - Ernest Bradford Ellsworth[7] (son of Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 31, page 40) was born April 27, 1870 and died October 2, 1928. He graduated Sheffield 1893 and was an attorney of law at Hartford, Connecticut. Member, Sons of the American Revolution #29349. Married September 25, 1901 Helen Ludentia Day, who was born October 28, 1875 and died January 3, 1929.

1. Frank Day Ellsworth[8] born December 5, 1902; died February 20, 1908.

2. Eleanor Webster Ellsworth[8] born February 13, 1904; married September 7, 1940 Charles Miles Pond. Reside: 228 North Oxford Street, Hartford, Conn.

3. Ernest Bradford Ellsworth[8] Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Virginia; was born September 15, 1909; married March 25, 1933 Frances L. Chapman of San Diego, California.

   a. Ernest Bradford Ellsworth[9] Jr. born December 22, 1934.

   b. Ronald Chapman Ellsworth[9] born June 12, 1938.

4. Anne Greenleaf Ellsworth[8] born August 14, 1911; married June 10, 1939 William James Sexton, Jr. of Windsor, Connecticut. She graduated Oberlin College. He attended Worcester Polytechnical Institute. Temporary residence: 20 Crescent Drive, Albany, New York.

(Source: Mrs. Charles Miles Pond)

Family 35 - Edith Townshend Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 31, page 40) was born February 4, 1872; married April 8, 1896 John Dobson Parker who was born September 25, 1866. Reside: 55 Highland Street, West Hartford, Connecticut.

1. Elizabeth Parker[8] born August 13, 1897; died August 10, 1899.

2. John Dobson Parker[8] Jr. born January 8, 1903; married Marion Holbrooke of Holbrooke, Massachusetts, on September 3, 1931.

   a. John Dobson Parker III[9] born June 3, 1934.

3. Bradford Ellsworth Parker[8] born March 25, 1907; clerk, Phoenix Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut; married Olive Pamela LeMoy of Hartford on April 25, 1936.

4. Robert Townshend Parker[8] born August 8, 1910.

(Source: Mrs. Charles Miles Pond)

Family 36 - Alice Greenleaf Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Dr. Pinckney Webster Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 31, page 40) was born October 6, 1877; member, Society of Mayflower Descendants; married January 17, 1900 George Burnham who was born April 12, 1875 and died June 4, 1931. Reside: Falmouth Foreside, Portland, Maine.

1. Margaret Elizabeth Burnham[8] born June 29, 1903.

Family 37 - Emily Ellsworth[6] (daughter of William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 30, page 38) was born September 27, 1816 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, on July 1, 1853. She married April 27, 1841 Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D., LL.D. of Meadville, Pa., 8th President (1867-74) of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was born near Washington, Pa., on November 4, 1811, the son of and Sarah (Brownlee) Jackson. He entered Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., but completed his collegiate course at Washington (Trinity) Hartford, and was graduated in 1837 at the head of his class. He served as a tutor for one year, finished his theological studies in 1838, and was ordained, then became adjunct professor of ancient languages, and in 1840 was made professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, being the first to occupy the chair, which he retained until 1858. During this period he also lectured on chemistry and gave instruction in Latin. In 1858 he was elected president of Hobart College, and professor of the evidences of Christianity in that institution . Nine years later (1867), he was elected president of Trinity College, and professor of ethics and metaphysics. A period of prosperity now set in; for the first time in the history of the college, the undergraduates numbered one hundred; large gifts were received from Chester Adams and Isaac Toucey, both of Hartford, and in 1872 the college grounds were sold to the state as a site for a new capitol, the college reserving the right to use the land, Jarvis and Seabury halls, and a part of Brownell hall (if possible) for five or fix years longer. President Jackson visited England during the summer vacation for the purpose of studying collegiate architecture, and made a second visit in 1873, securing from Mr. Burgess, an English architect, plans for buildings comprising four large quadrangles, secular Gothic in style, of an early French type. In 1873 a new site for the college was purchased, about eighty acres in extent and situated on the slope of a bluff about a mile south of the old location. President Jackson, in addition to his college work, officiated for a time as rector of the Episcopal Church, West Hartford. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity College in 1858 and that of LL.D. from Columbia College in 1866. A posthumous volume of sermons appeared in 1875. He died at Hartford, Conn., April 19, 1874. (Source: "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography", Vol. III, page 497)

1. Emily Elizabeth Jackson[7] born at Hartford, Connecticut, November 12, 1845; member, Daughters of the American Revolution #3610; was very active in various civic affairs and particularly in the work of the Episcopal Church, died at Geneva, New York, August 10, 1935; married April 8, 1869 Philip Norborne Nicholas, a lawyer, born at Geneva, New York, on March 26, 1845, the son of John Nicholas of Virginia and Virginia Gallagher of New York City. He was trustee of Hobart College and Secretary of the Board. He died October 20, 1919 at Geneva. Both are buried at Glenwood Cemetery. No children. Resided in Geneva, New York.

2. Edith Jackson[7] born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 29, 1852; died at Hartford, January 11, 1861.

Family 38 - Harriet Ellsworth[6] (daughter of William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 30, page 38) was born July 4, 1818, died February 24, 1848; married December 23, 1845 Rev. Russell S. Cook, clergyman. He was born at New Marlboro, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1811, and died at Pleasant Valley, New York, September 4, 1864. After a diligent childhood, he set out on the study of law. His main interest shifting to religion, he entered the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, and in January 1837 became pastor of the Congregational Church at Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Trouble with his throat caused him in 1838 to abandon the ministry and engage

in work for the American Tract Society. Cook brought to it a new spirit -- a tireless and explosive determination not only to disseminate publications but to implant principles everywhere, and instantly. He was corresponding secretary in 1839. During his term of office he put into circulation more than a million volumes. He visited here and there over the widest areas, encouraging sales by appeal sometimes to pure rivalry and sometimes to pure altruism. He merged (1843) the bi-monthly, Trust Magazine, with his new monthly, American Messenger, and in twelve years increased the circulation from 10,000 to 200,000 copies, not counting 2,500 copies in German. He instituted The Child Paper in 1852 and in two years was printing 300,000 copies. He popularized "colportage", a system by which evangelical itinerants went about the sparsely settled country selling books where possible and giving them away if that course seemed preferable. The scheme was suited to the America of 1841 in which it originated, but it was also adopted in parts of Europe. The Tract Society was widely condemned in the fifties for its evasive attitude regarding slavery, and indeed, while from a large viewpoint its course may have been defensible, it was actually chosen in smaller and tangible matters to have handled facts loosely. Cook did not find time to reply. Personally, he was moving hither and thither, like a shuttle, about America, and in 1853 and 1856 he visited Europe, during his second visit in Switzerland, he was seized with an affection of the lungs which necessitated his resigning from his duties with the Tract Society, but, returning home, he still devoted much energy to a Committee for a Better Observation of the Sabbath, with headquarters in New York. He fought his disease stubbornly, visiting in search of relief now Florida, now Maine, He was married four times: to Ann Maria Mills of Auburn in 1837; to Harriet Newell Rand of Pompey Hill, New York, in 1841; (to Harriet Ellsworth in 1845) and to a Miss Malan. No children.

(Source: "Dictionary of American Biography" Vol. IV, pages 378-9)

Family 39 - Oliver Ellsworth[6] (son of William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 30, page 38) born December 13, 1820 (first cousin to Annie Goodrich Ellsworth[6], Family 63) a merchant, spent ten years in commercial business on the Pacific Coast, living at one time at Quito. Was agent for Howland and Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama and was engaged for several years in book publishing business in Boston, Massachusetts. Member, Society of Mayflower Descendants. He married first, June 14, 1854 Caroline Cleveland Smith (first cousin to Roswell Chamberlain Smith, Family 63) born December 18, 1829, only daughter of Roswell C. Smith, the author of many geographical books, and his wife, Lois Cleveland Cady. She died at Hartford, Connecticut, on July 31, 1866. He married second, August 12, 1868, Mary Wolcott Janvrin, born September 16, 1830. She was educated at an academy in Exeter, N.H., and early began to use her pen. When eighteen, she wrote a story entitled "Children's Vows" for which she received a prize from a prominent Boston publisher, which encouraged her to make literature her avocation. Her work was favorably received; she contributed to Western and Southern journals and was a regular contributor to "Godey's Ladies Book". In 1856 she aided and wrote biographical articles for "Cypress Leaves", published by James Usher, Boston; in 1858 she was engaged in compiling for French & Co., publisher, Boston, a series of books entitled the "Juvenile Miscellany". She was author of "Peace, or the Stolen Will" (1857), "An Hour with the Children" (American Tract Society, 1860) and "Smith's Saloon", or "The Grays and the Grants" (1871). She died at Newton, Massachusetts, August 12, 1870. (Source: Vol. XI, page 492, The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography) He married third, November 15, 1871 Orah A. Janvrin, born February 1, 1836, sister to his second wife. Both were born at Exeter, N.H., daughters of Joseph Adams and Lydia Anna (Colcord) Janvrin. He died at Elkoro, Colorado, while on

his way to New Mexico on November 10, 1878.

1. William Webster Ellsworth[7] born October 30, 1855, see Families 40-43, below.

(by second marriage)

2. Oliver Ellsworth[7] born August 4, 1870; died in 12 hours.

(by third marriage)

3. Oliver Ellsworth[7] born at Newton, Massachusetts, August 21, 1873; bachelor.

4. Emily Crah Janvrin Ellsworth[7] born July 14, 1875, see Family 44, page 47.

(Source: "The Webster Genealogy" page 780)

Family 40 - William Webster Ellsworth[7] (son of Oliver Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 39, above) was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 30, 1855. He was educated at private schools in Boston, Massachusetts, and while never having attended college, was honored by the honorary degree, Doctors of Letters, from Whitman College in the state of Washington. He came to New York in 1878 when he entered the employ of Scribner's Monthly, which became the Century Magazine. From 1891 to 1913 he served as secretary of the Century Publishing Company, in the latter year he was honored with the presidency, which position he held until his retirement in 1915. Thereafter he devoted his time to lecturing, specializing in American history and English literature; each lecture was illustrated with upwards of one hundred slides, for the most part in color, with reproductions of many rare prints and manuscripts. He was an authority in his particular field and his lectures were delivered in more than 115 colleges and many preparatory schools. He was the author of "A Golden Age of Authors" in 1919; "Creative Writings" in 1929 and edited "Readings from the New Poets" in 1928. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of many distinguished persons including General Grant, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Jack London, Kate Douglas Wiggin, William Gillette, William Dean Howells and George W. Cable. He was a member of the Century Club, the Players of New York, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, and a Special Corresponding Member of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. He died at Charlotte Hungerford Hospital in Torrington, Connecticut, on Monday, December 18, 1936. On June 4, 1878 in Hartford, he married Helen Yale Smith, daughter of Morris Woodward and Julia Ann (Palmer) Smith, of Stonington, Conn. She was born June 5, 1855 and is a member of the Republican Club of New York. Home: Esperanza Farm, New Hartford, Connecticut. She died September 13, 1945.

1. Lucy Morris Ellsworth[8] born April 27, 1879, see Family 41, page 45.

2. Bradford Ellsworth[8] born October 31, 1880, see Family 42, page 45.

3. Helen Adelaide Ellsworth[8] born April 13, 1882, see Family 43, page 46.

4. Elizabeth Ellsworth[8] born January 27, 1892, died March 17, 1918, married on July 16, 1913 Frederick Skand Goucher, born Truro, Nova Scotia, on September 30, 1888; B.A. Acadia '09; A.B. Yale '11; A.M. '12; Ph.D. Columbia '17; Research associate, Columbia '16-'17; engineer, Western Electric Co. '17-18; research, University College, London '19; research physicist, research labratories, General Electric Co., Ltd., North Wembley, England, '19-'26; physicist, Bell Telephone Labratories,

463 West Street, New York, N.Y. '26 to present.

(Source: New York Genealogical & Biographical Records, Vol. 68, page 301)

Family 41 - Lucy Morris Ellsworth[8] (daughter of William Webster Ellsworth[7], Oliver Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 40, page 44) was born April 27, 1879, married September 5, 1901 George Mason Creevey, M. D., son of Henry Arthur Creevey and Polly Maria Mason. He was born July 4, 1872; A.B. Yale 1893; M.D., Columbia University 1896; Anesthetist, consulting anesthetist, Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, also New York Orthopedic & Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital; on Board of Doctor's Hospital. F.A.M.A. Member, New York County and New York State Medical Society. Res. 40 E. 63rd Street, New York City.

1. Carlotta Creevey[9] born September 13, 1902; graduated from Brearley School 1920 and Smith College in 1924; married at Esperanza Farm, New Hartford, Connecticut, on August 16, 1924 Francis French Harrison, M.D., son of Benjamin V. and Josephine (French) Harrison of Montclair, New Jersey. He was born November 7, 1898; graduated Hill School in 1916; Ph.B. Yale 1920; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1925; served as corporal in the 135th Field Artillery, 37th Division, 1918. Reside: Cooperstown, New York.

   a. Barbara Harrison[10] born September 26, 1925.

   b. Dirck Dey Harrison[10] born March 10, 1927.

   c. Anne Harrison[10] born May 3, 1930.

2. Kennedy Creevey, M.D.[9] born July 13, 1905, attended the Kirmayer School, New York City, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; Ph.B. Yale 1926; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1930; assistant surgeon at the Mary McClellan Hospital in Cambridge, New York; married May 30, 1938 Margaret Germaine Brundage, who was born September 18, 1917, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Brundage of Lake Forest, Illinois, and East Falls Church, Virginia. She graduated from the Knox School in Cooperstown, New York, and attended the Connecticut College for Women in New London. Reside: Cambridge, New York.

   a. Kathleen Creevey[10] born April 28, 1939.

   b. Lucy Ellsworth Creevey[10] born July 2, 1940.

3. Eileen Creevey[9] was born July 20, 1910; graduated from Brearley School and A.B. Smith in 1932; married August 14, 1938 at Esperanza Farm, near New Hartford, Connecticut, Newman Arnold Hall born June 14, 1913, the son of Rev. Maxwell and Susan (Newman) Hall of Marietta, Ohio. He graduated A.B. Marietta College 1934; Ph.D. in mathematics, California Institute of Technology 1938. Professor in mathematics, Queen's College, Flushing, New York. Reside: 143-04 Cherry Avenue, Flushing, New York.

(Source: Mrs. George Mason Creevey)

Family 42 - Bradford Ellsworth[8] (son of William Webster Ellsworth[7], Oliver Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see

Family 40, page 44) was born October 31, 1880. Captin, 306th Infantry during World War; was awarded the Congressional Medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action near LaBesace, France, November 5, 1918. "He displayed great courage by leading a mounted reconnaissance patrol a kilometer in advance of our lines, developed the enemy's line by drawing fire from his machine guns, and remained under this heavy machine gun fire until the emplacement had been located". (Source: "Heroes All!" by Harry R. Stringer, page 139) He married first Juliet Inness (a double second cousin, see Family 65), on December 1, 1904. He married second Alice Dickson, whowas born January 6, 1897. Home: Town Hill, New Hartford, Connecticut.

1. George Inness Ellsworth[9] born December 27, 1905; married June 12, 1929 Edwina Reed Munro, who was born October 11, 1903. At one time he was a broker with John Melady & Co., 141 Broadway, New York City. Now reside at Barnegat Ranch, Grass Valley, California.

   a. Bradford Edwin Ellsworth [10] (adopted son) born February 4, 1939.

(Source: George Inness Ellsworth)

Family 43 - Helen Adelaide Ellsworth[8] (daughter of William Webster Ellsworth[7], Oliver Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 40, page 44) was born April 13, 1882, married ~~Meritz C. C.~~ van Löben Sels, son of Pieter Justus and Adile Virginie van Löben Sels. Res. "Amistad", Courtland P.O., Sacramento Co., California. Maurits Carel Constantin

1. Helen Adile Elizabeth van Löben Sels[9] born April 19, 1905, Oakland, California; married March 7, 1935 at Amistad, Vorden, Theodore Chamberlin, Jr., who was born November 30, 1902 at Concord, Massachusetts.

   a. Anne Birby Chamberlin [10] born January 15, 1936, Santa Barbara, California; died November 20, 1937, Santa Barbara, California.

   b. Helen Ellsworth Chamberlin [10] born October 5, 1937, Santa Barbara.

   c. Frederick Dean Chamberlin [10] born February 1, 1939, Santa Barbara.

   d. William Bradford Chamberlin [10] born July 4, 1940, Santa Barbara.

2. Lucy Lois van Löben Sels[9] born March 16, 1908, Oakland, California; graduated from Anna Head School, Berkeley, California; received the Diplome Superieur from the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1929; and her B.A. from Mills College in 1930. From California, she went to Washington, D.C., to enter the Crawford School for Foreign Service and later was for two years in the Panama Canal Zone where she served as secretary to Major General Preston Brown. At present she is teaching at Mills College working at the same time for her M.A. in Psychology, and expects to go ahead and aim for her Doctor's degree.

3. Maurits Just van Löben Sels[9] born November 24, 1910, Vorden, California; married Amy Elizabeth Sutherland on May 6, 1937 at Westmount Province of Quebec, Canada. She was born May 17, 1911, Montreal, Canada.

   a. Lois Elizabeth van Löben Sels [10] was born January 14, 1940, Portland, Oregon.

4. Peter Jan van Löben Sels[9] born August 21, 1913, Vorden, California; married Roberta Smith August 21, 1936 at Clairmont, California. She was born March 28, 1913, Brooklyn, New York.

   a. Robin Ellsworth van Löben Sels[10] (girl) born March 24, 1938, Hayward, California.

5. Adile Virginie van Löben Sels[9] born May 14, 1916, Sacramento, California.

6. Ernst Carol Dirk van Löben Sels[9] born September 19, 1918, San Francisco, California; married Elizabeth Ann Coffin on June 15, 1940 at San Rafael, California. She was born November 26, 1918 in San Francisco, California.

7. William Ellsworth van Löben Sels[9] born May 26, 1922, San Francisco, Calif.

(Source: Mrs. M. C. C. van Löben Sels)

Family 44 - Emily Orah Janvrin Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Oliver Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 39, page 43) was born at Newton, Massachusetts July 14, 1875 and died (about 3 years ago); married June 19, 1912 Gustave E. Meyer. Reside: 240 West 102 Street, New York City.

1. Emily Webster Meyer[8] born June 20, 1913; graduated from the Spense School and made her debut, 1932, at the Plaza; married in the Marble Collegiate Church Harry J. King of Lakewood, New Jersey, on December 5, 1936. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King. (Source: New York Times)

2. Lucile Ellsworth Meyer[8] born July 20, 1915; graduated from the Spense School in 1933, and studied two years at the Carnegie Institute of Technology; married August 30, 1935 Harry Lincoln Kuhlke of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kuhlke. He was graduated from New York University. (Source: New York Times)

(Unable to contact family)

Family 45 - Elizabeth Ellsworth[6] (daughter of William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 30, page 38) was born June 8, 1824, and died January 20, 1901. Member, Society of Mayflower Descendants. Married December 14, 1853 Hon. Waldo Hutchins, born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, September 30, 1822, son of Dr. Waldo and Anna (Howard) Hutchins. He graduated from Amherst (Massachusetts) College in 1842, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and commenced practice in New York City; member of the State Assembly in 1852; offered the Democratic nomination for judge of the supreme court when thirty-three years old, but declined; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1867; park commissioner 1857-69; elected as a Democrat (from New York) to the 46th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Smith; re-elected to the 47th and 48th Congresses, and served from November 4, 1879 to March 3, 1885; was not a candidate for renomination in 1884; resumed the practice of law in New York City; appointed in 1887 member of the park commission and served until his death February 8, 1891 in New York City; interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Resided: King's Bridge, New York City. (Source: page 1135, Biographical Directory of American Congress 1774-1927) Had four children:

1. Julia Sterling Hutchins[7] born July 17, 1855, see Family 46, next page.

2. Augustus Schell Hutchins[7] born New York City November 11, 1856, lawyer, insurance official; A.B. Amherst, 1879; LL.B., Columbia 1880; married Mary Josephine Johnson of Boston, Massachusetts, February 1917. Practiced at New York City since 1880, member firm A.S. & W. Hutchins; chairman of board, North River Insurance Co., president, Hutchins Securities Co.; director, Crumm & Forster, International Insurance Co., U.S. Fire Insurance Co., Reserve Resources Corporation, 110 William Street Corporation; director, counsel and trustee, Insurance Shares; director, Mary J. Hutchins Foundation, trustee, Metropolitan Savings Bank. Member, Psi Upsilon, University Club, Society of Mayflower Descendants. Home: 1060 Fifth Avenue. Office: 110 William Street, New York City. (Source: "Who's Who in America" 1940-41, page 1349)

3. Waldo Hutchins[7] born September 20, 1858, see Family 47, page 49.

4. William Ellsworth Hutchins[7] born September 18, 1861, died September 1916. Was president, North River Fire Insurance Company of New York City. Never married.

Family 46 - Julia Sterling Hutchins[7] (daughter of Elizabeth Ellsworth Hutchins[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 45, page 47) was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 17, 1855; died (about 6 years ago); married May 22, 1879 her mother's 4th cousin, Henry Goodrich Wolcott, born July 16, 1853, son of Charles Mosely and Catherine (Rankin) Wolcott, a lawyer, graduated Ph.B. Yale University 1873 and received LL.B. Columbia University in 1877. He was a member of the New York Bar, United States commissioner and Lt. Colonel, 21st Regiment, New York National Guards. He died April 2, 1906. Resided: Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York. In 1907, Mrs. Wolcott and children were in Munich, Bavaria.

1. Oliver Wolcott[8] born March 14, 1880, died December 28, 1893.

2. Charles Mosely Wolcott[8] born August 11, 1882; insurance business, 110 William Street, New York City.

3. Henry Goodrich Wolcott[8] born March 2, 1884, died August 10, 1885.

4. Elizabeth Ellsworth Wolcott[8] born September 8, 1886; married first Kenneth C. Sayer. Divorced. Married second Arthur G. Hamilton. Reside: New Milford, Connecticut.

5. Katharine Rankin Wolcott[8] born August 16, 1888, died December 4, 1893.

6. Julia Hutchins Wolcott[8] born July 1, 1892; lives in New Milford, Connecticut.

(These children are the descendants of 7 governors -- William Bradford, 2nd Governor of Plymouth Colony; Thomas Welles, John Webster, William Leete and Roger Wolcott, Colony governors of Connecticut; and Oliver Wolcott and William Wolcott Ellsworth, governors of the State of Connecticut.)

(Unable to contact family)

Family 47 - Waldo Hutchins[7] (son of Elizabeth Ellsworth[6], William Wolcott Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 45, page 47) was born in New York City September 20, 1858, died October 30, 1933 in Geneva; was a member of the Class of 1880 at Yale and a graduate of Columbia Law School. Until his retirement he practised law for many years with his brother, Augustus S. Hutchins, in New York City, and was Counsel for The Metropolitan Savings Bank, and an expert in Real Estate law. He was one of the founders of the Mayflower Descendants and a director of The North River Insurance Company and United States Fire Insurance Co., and a trustee of The Metropolitan Savings Bank, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church in Geneva. Following his retirement he traveled extensively. He married October 18, 1894 Agnes Johnston Swan, born October 24, 1864, daughter of Robert J. and Margaret (Johnston) Swan. Res. Geneva, New York.

1. Waldo Hutchins, Jr.[8] born New York City, September 4, 1895; and was educated both in this country and abroad. He graduated from Yale with Class of 1917, and immediately on the outbreak of the World War enlisted in the U.S. Field Artillery where he served two years, including a year with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and seven months in active service on the front; was mustered out in Spring 1919 as 1st Lieutenant. Then entered Columbia Law School, graduating in 1922. Since graduation, has practised law with his uncle, Augustus S. Hutchins in New York City, and is a trustee of The Metropolitan Savings Bank; a director of The North River Insurance Co. and United States Fire Insurance Co. He married October 6, 1923 Sara Storm Appleby of Glen Cove, New York, daughter of John S. and Janet DeW. (Lockman) Appleby. Home: Red Spring Lane, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

   a. Sara Storm Hutchins[9] born March 31, 1926.

   b. Waldo Hutchins[9] III, born January 14, 1929.

   c. John Appleby Hutchins[9] born September 21, 1930.

2. Margaret Johnston Hutchins[8] born May 28, 1897, lives with her mother.

(Source: Waldo Hutchins, Jr.)

Family 48 - HENRY LEAVITT ELLSWORTH[5] (son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see page 13) was born at Windsor, Connecticut, on November 10, 1791, and died December 27, 1858. He was a twin brother to William Wolcott Ellsworth, Family 30. After graduation from Yale in 1810, he studied law at the Litchfield Law School. On June 22, 1813 he married Nancy Allen Goodrich born January 1, 1793 and died January 14, 1847, the daughter of Judge Elizur and Anne Willard (Allen) Goodrich of New Haven, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He practised law and engaged also in agriculture, in which he early showed a special interest, serving as secretary of the Hartford County Agricultural Society in 1818. He moved to Hartford in June 1819, and from August 1819 to March 1821 was president of the Aetna Insurance Co. He became prominent in business and civic affairs and in the improvement of real estate did much for the prosperity of Hartford. In 1832 he was appointed by President Jackson as commissioner to superintend the settlement of the Indian tribes transplanted to the south and west of Arkansas. On his way West in the same year he accidentally met Washington Irving, Charles Joseph Latrobe and Count Pourtales, who were travelling together. All three decided to accompany Commissioner Ellsworth. It was thus that Irving obtained his material "A Tour on the Prairies" (1835). The im-

pressions of Latrobe are recorded in "The Rambler in North America" (1835), and those of Ellsworth in a manuscript letter to his wife containing 116 pages, which letter is now in Yale University Library.

In April 1835 he was elected mayor of Hartford. He resigned however on June 15, having been appointed by President Jackson as U.S. Commissioner of Patents. He developed the business of the office in a remarkable manner. From the first he took a special interest in agriculture, and largely through his influence, Congress was induced in 1839 to make an appropriation for the purpose of collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations, and procuring agricultural statistics. This was the first government appropriation for agriculture. Similar appropriations were made in 1842 and subsequent years. Since the Commissioner's annual reports were filled with information for the farms of the country, the Patent Office by 1845 had assumed in many respects the function of an agricultural bureau and Ellsworth is now frequently referred to as the "father of the Department of Agriculture". While serving as commissioner of patents he aided his friend, Samuel F. B. Morse in obtaining the congressional appropriation of $30,000 to test the practicability of the telegraph. On April 30, 1845 he resigned from the Patent Office, and subsequently established himself in Lafayette, Indiana, as an agent for the purchase and settlement of public lands becoming one of the largest landowners in the West. He was one of the earliest to foretell the value of the prairie lands and gave a great impulse to the agricultural operation of that region. He also advocated the use of machinery in agriculture -- an idea at that time considered chimerical. He probably used the first mowing machine ever introduced upon the prairies. His principal writings were his official publications as commissioner of patents, particularly his annual reports, 1837-44, and "A Diegest of Patents issued by the U.S. 1790-1841" (2 vols. 1840-42).

His health failing, he returned to Connecticut in April 1858, and settled in Fair Haven, where he died a few months later. Mrs. Ellsworth died January 14, 1847 , and Ellsworth was married a second time to Marietta Mariana Bartlett who died April 17, 1856. He next married Catherine Smith of Durham, Connecticut, who survived him. By his will his residuary estate in Western lands was bequeathed to Yale University. He was a genial and affable man, of fine character, great public spirit and vision, with a deep love for humanity.

1. Henry William Ellsworth[6] born May 14, 1814 - see Families 50-51, below.

2. Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6] baptized April 10, 1818 - see Families 52-62, pages 53-65.

3. Annie Goodrich Ellsworth[6] born January 5, 1826 - see Families 63-65, pages 65-69.

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(Source: "The Dictionary of American Biography", Vol. VI.)

Family 49 - Henry William Ellsworth[6] (son of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 48, above) was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 7, 1814 and died August 14, 1864; lawyer and diplomat. He received his early education at the Ellington School at Windsor and at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1830 he proceeded to Yale, where he graduated in 1834, subsequently studying for a short time in the law school there. In 1836 he went to Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, in which neighborhood his father had acquired large tracts of land from the government. Opening a

law office in Lafayette, the younger Ellsworth also became a member of the firm of Curtiss & Ellsworth, general land agents, specializing in Wabash and Maumee Valley lands, and, on his father's removal to Washington, D.C., to become commissioner of patents, assumed charge of the latter's extensive Western interests. In 1838 he published "Valley of the Upper Wabash, Indiana, with Hints on its Agricultural Advantages, etc." showing much information obtained from his father's papers, and this work combined with his influential Eastern connections, helped to stimulate active interest in northwestern lands on the part of both speculators and bona fide settlers. He also wrote "The American Swine Breeder, a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing and Fattening of Swine" (1840) and was an occasional contributor to the Knickerbacker Magazine.

At the same time he participated in the political struggles of the time, was prominent among the supporters of Polk in the elction campaign of 1844, and was a presidential elector in that year. On April 19, 1845, he was appointed by President Polk charge d'affaires to Sweden and Norway. The duties of this position he performed with ability for over four years, but his diplomatic career was brought to a close by an episode the implications of which are even today doubtful. Early in 1849 charges were made in the European and home press that in December 1848 Ellsworth had connived at an attempt to smuggle British goods into Sweden, and the facts disclosed in an ex parte investigation prima facie supported the allegation. In consequence Secretary of State Clayton recalled him as of April 23, 1849, the "President believing that the public service requires a change in the Swedish mission". Ellsworth protested and vigorously defended himself, and a rather pathetic appeal was made to President Taylor by influential public men on his behalf, but in vain; and following a stern letter from Clayton his appointment was terminated July 25, 1849. On returning to the United States he resumed law practise at Lafayette and later in Indianapolis. A large circle of acquaintances evinced their unimpaired belief in his integrity, and he was retained by his father's intimate friend, S. F. B. Morse, in the actions which Morse took to protect his patent rights. His health, never good, broke down, and he was compelled to relinguish his practise, returning to New Haven, Connecticut, where he died at the early age of fifty. He was married on January 11, 1844 to Mary E. West, born May 10, 1817 at Salem, Massachusetts, and died August 24, 1869. They had six children:

1. Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7] born December 13, 1844, see Family 50, page 52.

2. George William Ellsworth[7] born and died July 29, 1846.

3. Edward Augustus Ellsworth[7] born August 29, 1850; died May 28, 1924; married Mariam Smith November 22, 1876. She died March 3, 1923.

   a. Oliver E. Ellsworth[8] born August 26, 1877; died January 13, 1882.

   b. William S. Ellsworth[8] born April 21, 1881; died January 17, 1882.

   c. Annie Ellsworth[8] born April 10, 1883; member of Daughters of the American Revolution #45722; resides in Lafayette, Indiana.

   d. Ada Whittredge Ellsworth[8] born December 10, 1887; resides in Lafayette.

4. Mary Gardner Ellsworth[7] born July 20, 1852, died September 17, 1853.

5. Ada Whittredge Ellsworth[7] born January 4, 1855 - see Family 51, page 53.

6. Annie Florence Ellsworth[7] born March 3, 1860; died July 22, 1928. Member Daughters of the American Revolution #4296.

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Family 50 - Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7] (son of Henry William Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 50, page 51) was born December 13, 1844; married May 12, 1867 Mary L. Black. He was "commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, April 4, 1870. Joined at Marine Battacks, Washington, D.C., April 23, 1870; detached and ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California, April 11, 1871, where he joined April 25, 1871. Detached and ordered to U.S.S. Benicia August 21, 1872; joined September 16, 1872. Detached and ordered to Mare Island, California Barracks, August 14, 1875; joined August 17, 1875. Detached and ordered to Boston, Massachusetts, Barracks April 25, 1876 - joined May 23, 1876. Detached and ordered to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Barracks October 4, 1877 - joined October 6, 1877. Promoted to first lieutenant November 19, 1877. Detached from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Barracks and ordered to Mare Island, California, Barracks December 7, 1877 - joined January 10, 1878; detached and ordered to U.S.S. Jamestown May 8, 1879 - joined same day; detached and ordered to U.S.S. Lackawana March 4, 1880 - joined March 12, 1880; detached and ordered to return to the United States May 23, 1882. Reported June 8, 1882 and granted leave of absence for two months from June 15, 1882. Joined at Brooklyn, New York August 22, 1882; detached and ordered to League Island, Pennsylvania, Barracks, July 26, 1883 - joined July 30, 1883; detached and ordered to United States Receiving Ship Vermont December 27, 1884 (on duty with the Marine Battalion at the Isthmus of Panama, from April 3 to June 3, 1885); detached and ordered to U.S.S. Swatara November 25, 1885 - joined December 1, 1885; detached and ordered to Brooklyn, New York Barracks October 23, 1886 - joined November 2, 1886; detached and ordered to U.S.S. Ossipee March 10, 1887 - joined March 17, 1887. Ordered to Mare Island, California, Barracks for duty October 19, 1889 - joined November 1, 1889. Died June 24, 1890 at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California"

(Source: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.)

Family 51 - Ada Whittredge Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Henry William Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 50, page 51) was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 4, 1855. Her early life was spent in Indianapolis and in Sweden where her father was minister during the administration of President James Buchanan. The old, white-pillared family homestead stood for many years on the present site of the Indiana World War Memorial in Indianapolis. Following her father's death, the family lived in Lafayette. She was interested in many private and public philanthropic and cultural movements. She was an officer and member of the Monday Club, the Free Kindergarten, the Industrial School, Community House and other clubs and civic groups in Lafayette. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (#4096) and the Indiana Historical Society. She was the first woman in the United States ever to have been a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, and was an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church. Her activities continued during the later years of her life. After she was 70 years old she participated in the Lafayette Centennial and initiated various projects to improve the parks and river banks in Lafayette. Except for community interests her greatest activity was in the feminist movement. In 1916 she became a member of the board of directors of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana and continued until women's suffrage was granted and the organization became the Indiana League of Women Voters. She was a member and officer of the latter organization from May 1919 to May 1927. She was the first president of the Tippecanoe County League of Women Voters and held that office from 1919 until 1932 when she became honorary president. She died in the Methodist Hospital on March 1937. She resided at Earlhurst, Lafayette, Indiana. On September 2 (or 3), 1878 she married Thomas Arthur Stuart (brother to William Vaughn Stuart - see Family 4) who was born at Logansport, Indiana, March 29, 1853 and died at Lafayette, Indiana, August 6, 1892, the son of Judge William Z. and Sarah (Benedict) Stuart. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1874; studied law in the Columbia Law School in New York City and in 1876 located at Lafayette, where he began practice as a junior member of the firm Coffroth & Stuart. Later he became member of the firm of Stuart Brothers, his two associates being his brothers, Charles B. Stuart and William Vaughn Stuart. His death came at the early age of 39. Nevertheless he had reached a high rank in his profession and he participated in the trial of many important cases throughout northern Indiana. Outside of his profession his chief civic interest was in the cause of education, for he served as a member of the Lafayette School Board. (Source: newspaper obituary, and Vol. 4, page 358 "Indiana - 150 years of American Development" by Charles Roll, 1931)

1. Marie Stuart[8] was born September 11, 1880 at Lafayette, Indiana, graduated Smith College '01, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution #34721; A.A.U.W., Colonial Dames and Indiana Pioneers, and is very much interested in the Drama League and various Art Clubs. She was associated in business with her husband and while he went to war, ran their furniture factory which specialized in reproductions. In recent years she spent some time as consulting stylist for a large department store in Lafayette, Indiana, which she gave up in the Spring of 1940. Her main interest is the League of Woman Voters, preceded by participation in the Suffrage movement. She was State President of the Indiana Franchise League and is still a member, after twenty-six years on the National American Woman's Suffrage Association Board, which will not be defunct until some residuary bequests are disposed of. She was one of the organizers and an officer for several years in the National League of Women Voters. Has ever since been a state officer and local officer with no abatement of either her interest or her activity in regard to it - organizing, speaking and working for it all over the country in all of this time. At present she is serving her second term on the Indiana State

Board of Public Welfare. She was the first woman member on the Peru School Board and the first woman member on the State Board of Education; has served on the Indiana Commission making survey of defectives, dependents and delinquents in Indiana and during the periods in which she lived in Chicago, Menominee, Sault Ste. Marie, Rochester, New York, as well as Peru, has been very much interested and active in Child Welfare work, Settlement work and Pure Milk crusades. She has also served for seven years on the Miami County Board of Childrens Guardians and County Charities. On October 11, 1904, she married Richard Elbert Edwards, Jr. He was born in 1880; A.B. and M.A. at Harvard. Is now putting all of his attention on his farms. Reside: 50 North Hood Street, Peru, Indiana.

a. Richard Elbert Edwards III [9] (has dropped his middle name, calling himself Richard Edwards III) was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 14, 1909; graduated Harvard; and is now Assistant Treasurer of the National Surety Corporation in New York. He married Eloise Peck of Moline, Illinois.

2. Allison Ellsworth Stuart[8] was born April 18, 1886; A.B. 1908, Princeton University; Northwestern University Law School; partner, law firm, Stuart, Stuart & Devol, 801-809 Lafayette Life Building, Lafayette, Indiana; Vice president, Lafayette Savings Bank. Clubs: Country, Lincoln (Lafayette); Columbia (Indianapolis); married on June 9, 1910 Annie Louise Cole. Reside: 710 Wyandotte Avenue, Lafayette, Indiana.

(Source: Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Jr.)

Family 52 - Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6] (son of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 48, page 50) was born in the fall of 1817 (baptized April 10, 1818) and died in Lafayette, Indiana in 1837. When eighteen, he left Yale in his Sophomore year in order to accompany his father, who had been sent by President Jackson as head of a commission to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi. The party proceeded to Arkansas, which at that time was a forest wilderness and inhabited by Indians almost exclusively, and made a halt of some duration at the White River, in which vicinity Judge McCamy resided. While here, Edward fell in love with Jane McCamy and in 1835 married her. She was born in Huntsville, Alabama, on December 25, 1817. When but a few years old, her father moved to Tennessee and thence soon after to Arkansas. She grew into strong and vigorous womanhood under the fostering care of her father. The young couple made their home at Lafayette, Indiana, occupying a small log house in that frontier trading town. Death took the young bridegroom in 1837, before the birth of his daughter. His widow went to Washington to live with her father-in-law, who was then Commissioner of Patents. While residing in the Capital, she moved in the highest society and was intimately acquainted with the family and officers of President Harrison and Polk. In 1843, she returned to Lafayette, Indiana, where she married second Elias Lyman Beard, born in Lyons, Wayne County, New York, October 15, 1816. When quite young, he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Michigan, and in the following year to Peru, Miami County, Indiana, where he assisted his father who was a contractor. Later he took contracts for himself, among these enterprises was the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. In 1836 he settled in Lafayette, Indiana, where he engaged in grain and saw milling, being shipper of the first load of grain on the above mentioned aqueduct. Later he engaged in the pork-packing trade and owned a stone quarry. To him goes the honor of having shipped the first load of corn from the state of Indiana to the New York market. In 1844 he built for the Government the splendid docks of the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee. He then returned to

his home in Lafayette and continued his milling, quarrying and mercantile pursuits until he decided to tempt fortune on the Pacific Coast. Leaving Indiana in February 1849, he proceeded to New Orleans and there took ship for Matamoras, whence he made the journey across Mexico to Mazatlan, at which place he secured passage on board the Government boat "Edith", and arrived in San Francisco in May 1849. After passing a month's travel through portions of California, he finally settled in Mission San Jose in June of that year, and became largely interested with John M. Horner in land there. It was a bold venture at the time -- this purchase of some 30,000 acres -- the Pico interest in the Mission Grant. The title to the land was so uncertain that it was a great risk to lay out money on it. Fences had to be made of wire and the miles and miles required of it cost a great deal of money. Farming implements too were expensive and the price of labor was very high. Of course the interest on money was high also and the result of the farming experiment was considered at that time very uncertain. All flour, as well as other supplies, were being imported from the East and there were as yet no mills to grind wheat in California, if it could be grown. But Mr. Beard was a man for large enterprises, and of indominable courage, and in spite of all obstacles and risks he entered upon the business of grain and fruit raising on what then seemed to be a magnificent scale, and the result fully justified the soundness of his judgment and demonstrated the agricultural capabilities of the country. In 1852 he had 640 acres of grain that yielded on the average 56 bushels to the acre. His yield of potatoes was 60,000 bushels -- an average for the most part 330 bushels to the acre. According to Rev. Dr. Willey in the "Pacific" on May 19, 1880, the size of these potatoes was something marvelous. It was common to find some of three pounds weight and frequently those weighing from three to five pounds. He says "I remember during one day at Mr. Beard's when there were nine of us grown persons at the table and a single potato weighing four pounds served us all and there was plenty left for three persons who came afterward, and both the quality and the flavor were unexceptionable." The Mission orchard inclosure then comprised fifteen acres. Besides vines, fig trees, olives, peach and quince trees, there were in this orchard 350 full grown pear trees. The yield of one of the largest of these trees was 1500 lbs. of fruit, the gross income from which was $400. The gross receipts from the vineyard in the year 1851 were $16,000. So great were his hopes in the future of California, that he invested all his means in partial payments upon ranches, and the depression in values which soon followed swept away all his accumulations, and left him a poor man. In the year of 1858 he took charge of the Mariposa Estate in connection with General Fremont, but his undertaking proved a failure. He then contracted to purchase a mile square of land embracing the now town of Salinas, expending largely in fencing and putting in a crop of wheat, but the season proved unfruitful and he lost his investment. In 1865, he and his step-son, Henry Goodrich Ellsworth, procured a perfected title by patent from the United States to 6,000 acres of land and were again the possessors of a competency. But not content with this, Mr. Beard's sanguine disposition led him into sundry enterprises, embracing an attempt to develop an oil well at Matole, Humboldt County, and to open mines in various parts of the country. After speculations, all of which proved unsuccessful, he made an attempt to recuperate these losses by dealing in mining stocks, which finally swept away his entire fortune. He died May 8, 1880, and she died March 3, 1887 at Niles, California. She had a son, John L. Beard, by her second marriage.

1. Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7] born October 27, 1835 - see Families 53-58, pages 56-61.

2. Ellen Augusta Ellsworth[7] born April 1, 1838 - see Families 59-62, pp.61-65.

(Source: Newspaper obituary dated March 7, 1887, and "History of Alameda County" by Jos. E. Baker in 1883)

Family 53 - Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7] (son of Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 52, page 55) was born October 27, 1835 at Lafayette, Indiana, and died at Niles, California, on November 26, 1897. After passing his early boyhood days on the banks of the Wabash at Lafayette, Indiana, and later at Washington, D.C., at the age of seventeen he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the summer of 1851; whence his step-father, Elias Lyman Beard, had removed in the first rush of the early pioneers. Mr. Beard had settled at the Mission of San Jose in the midst of the beautiful Santa Clara valley, then grazed over by countless herds of cattle, and had already entered upon agricultural operations on a large scale. After spending some months in preparation for Yale College, the allurements of material wealth proved too much for his desire for higher education and, stimulated by the example of his step-father, Mr. Ellsworth obtained a patent to a tract of over 6,000 acres lying below the Mission and comprising the choicest portion of the Santa Clara Valley. Here for many years these gentlemen successfully farmed the virgin soil. But the thirst for mining speculation which proved the ruin of so many pioneers at last excited the mind of Mr. Beard to unfortunate investments, which resulted in the loss of almost this entire princely domain. The blow was too severe, and worn out by the struggle, Mr. Beard passed away in 1880. Mr. Ellsworth then removed to Niles, where he purchased lands at the mouth of Niles Canyon and once again began transforming them into orchards until before his death he had succeeded in accomplishing one of the finest and most productive ranches in this state. (About two hundred acres of this old ranch still remain in possession of the family.) An ardent lover of horticultural pursuits, he took a great pride in the development of his property and never had the desire, though often the opportunity, for other more public employments. Whatever he did, he did thoroughly and his reputation as an orchardist was known and recognized throughout the country. On April 26, 1866 in San Francisco, California, he married Harriet Pierce Bryant, daughter of Oliver and Susan (Richards) Bryant. She was born January 17, 1845 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died January 27, 1926 at Niles, California. Following her mother's death in 1858, she made her home with her aunt and uncle, Ira Packard Rankin, then collector of customs for the port of San Francisco. They had six children:

1. Oliver Ellsworth[8] born April 7, 1867, see Family 54, below.

2. Edward Augustus Ellsworth[8] born July 10, 1869, see Family 55, page 57.

3. Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[8] born July 2, 1871, see Family 56, page 59.

4. Jennie Ellsworth[8] born July 22, 1873, see Family 57, page 60.

5. Susie Ellsworth[8] born September 9, 1875, see Family 58, page 61.

6. Caroline Rankin Ellsworth[8] born April 16, 1881 at Niles, California, and died August 29, 1901.

(Source: Newspaper obituary dated November 28, 1897)

Family 54 - Oliver Ellsworth[8] (son of Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 53, above) (name originally Oliver Bryant Ellsworth) was born in Mission San Jose, California, on April 7, 1867, and died in Oakland, California, on November 1, 1939. He graduated (A.B.) from the University of California in 1888 and from Hastings Law School in 1891. As a lawyer, he was successful from

the start. He has been prominently identified with matters of litigation in connection with Mutual Building and Loan Associations and other similar institutions where technicalities of law were involved. He was attorney for the Stewart Fruit Company, the largest fruit shipping concern of its kind in the State and other important corporations. He was also actively interested in the development of California oil properties, being president of two companies operating in the Kern River field, and has had considerable to do with the settlement of legal points bearing on the "lien land selection" in relation to oil property, with regard to which a case was carried to the United States Supreme Court and resulted in victory for the oil men. After the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906, he moved his law office to Oakland where he remained until 1909, then returned to San Francisco with offices in the Mills Building. Upon coming to Oakland, he became actively interested in local public affairs and served two terms as a member of the city council, during one term of which he was president of that body. In 1914, he was elected mayor of Piedmont, and was re-elected for each term without opposition and without campaigning, being in Europe during one election. He was particularly interested in zoning problems and had led Piedmont in moves which kept it a city of homes. He is credited with leadership in making Piedmont "the only city in California and perhaps in the West" that has only single family dwellings. He was a member of Piedmont Lodge No. 521, A.F. & A.M., Oakland Consistory, A.A.S.R.; Aahmes Temples, A.A.O.N.-M.S.; the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco and the Mt. Diablo Country Club as well as the National, State and San Francisco Bar Associations. He was also a director of the Globe Mutual Building & Loan Association of San Francisco. ON May 26, 1897 he married Lillian Mastick, daughter of Joseph Mastick and granddaughter of E.B. Mastick, president of the Board of Trustees of the Lick Estate. Since his death, their home in Piedmont, California, has been sold, and she resides at Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, California. Summer home: Carmel, California.

1 Beatrice Ellsworth[9] was born April 24, 1903; attended the University of California 2 years; married November 27, 1926 at Piedmont, California, Ernest Archibald Wilson, lawyer, son of Francis F. Wilson of New Hampshire and Martha M. Watson of California. A.B. and J.D. from Stanford University. Law office: 307 B Street, San Mateo, California. Home: 519 Fairfax Avenue, San Mateo, California.

a. Audrey Wilson[10] was born in San Francisco, California, on May 25, 1932.

Source: "History of Alameda County" written in 1928; and "Greater Oakland" written in 1912.

Family 55 - Edward Augustus Ellsworth[8] (son of Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] see Family 53, page 56) was born July 10, 1869 at Mission San Jose, California. He has been manager, Ellsworth Ranch, 1894 to 1926, when upon death of his mother, became manager, Ellsworth Estate Co. Was owner, Ellsworth Packing Co. (packers of "Carnation " brand dried fruits) 1893-1908, when building burned - rebuilt in 1913 as stock company, and was president and manager until 1917 when sold. Deputy assessor 1895-1902; Vice-president, Niles State Bank 1903-07 and its President 1907-12; Vice-president, Ames Pump Works 1912-14 and President 1914-16; Secretary, California Pressed Brick Co., 1906-15; Secretary-manager, Citizens Water Co., 1916-29; Vice-president, Niles Lumber & Milling Co., 1903-06 and its President 1906-14. In 1913 started real estate and insurance business and in 1915 formed co-

partnership with F. Vernon Jones as "Jones & Ellsworth" (Mr. Jones died in January 1940) formed co-partnership with son, Vernon Ellsworth, on July 1, 1940, as The Ellsworth Company, with offices in the Ellsworth Building, Niles, California. Notary public since 1913; owner, California Cup Leather Co., 1916-1922; trustee, Niles Grammar School, 1902-11; trustee, Congregational Church 1897-1939. Married first on February 2, 1892 Lizzie Snyder, born at Niles, California, on August 17, 1869 and died at Niles on March 9, 1909, the daughter of William and Clarissa (Scott) Snyder. He married second on April 2, 1910 Gertrude Emma Dassel, born at Niles, California, on February 19, 1885, the daughter of John Gerhardt Dassel of Bremenhaven, Germany, and Gertrude Louise Campbell of Napa, California. She has been president (6 years) Ladies Guild of the Niles Congregational Church; Secretary and President (2 years) Niles P.T.A., Vice-president and President (2 years) Welfare Club of Washington Township (Woman's Civic Club); past member, Toyan Branch of The Children's Hospital of Oakland; member, Crippled Children's Guild of Alameda County; Vice-president, Women's Republican Headquarters for Willkie in Washington Township. Sec. and Pres. (2 yrs) The Country Club of Washington Townshi

1. Edward Bryant Ellsworth[9] born November 20, 1896 at Niles, California. During the World War was stationed at Austin, Texas, in Air Service
* School for radio operators. A.B. University of California 1919, and J.D. in 1921. Affiliated with law firm of Knight, Boland, Hutchinson & Christin, 1921-22; publishing house of Callaghan & Co. 1922-24; publishing house of Bancroft-Whitney Co., 1925-40; associate editor of "Western Reports" published by Bush Cooperative Co., September 1 - December 1, 1940; since December 1, 1940, associate editor of "California Decisions" published jointly by Bush Cooperative Co. and The Recorder Printing & Publishing Co. Author of numerous articles in California Jurisprudence; Bancroft's Code Practice and Remedies, Texas Jurrisprudence and American Jurisprudence; and editor for California Current Digest, 1930-32; Secretary-Treasurer of California Bookplate Society. Member, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi (legal honor society), State Bar of California, Northbrae Tennis Club. Singles' champion of Northbrae Tennis Club, 1940. He married in Piedmont, California, on June 10, 1928 Alta Phyllis Stephens, who was born April 18, 1901 at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the daughter of William Perry and Ida Almina (Reynolds) Stephens of Ohio. She received her A.B. from Pomona College in 1922; taught at Bristol School, Ojai, California, 1922-23; Kohala Girls' School (Kohala, Hawaii) 1923-24; Country School (near Ojai) 1924-25; Ojai Grammar School, 1925-26; Jenkins School of Music (Oakland) 1926-29. Member of College Women's Club and Amphion Club. Home: 1215 Colusa Avenue, Berkeley, California.

   a. Oliver Bryant Ellsworth[10] born April 22, 1940, at Oakland, California.

2. Harriet Ellsworth[9] born November 29, 1897 at Niles, California; B.S. College of Commerce, University of California, 1920; teacher, Armstrong School for Private Secretaries, Berkeley, California, summer 1920; Assistant to Dean, College of Commerce, University of California, 1920-22; Secretary, Bank of San Jose, San Jose, California, 1922-24; Secretary to First Vice-president, United Christian Missionary Society, St. Louis, Missouri, 1924-28; and Secretary, International Trade Department, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 1930-33. Member, Beta Gamma Sigma (Commerce honor society); Secretary, New Book Section, Adelphian Club (Alameda); Treasurer, Piedmont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, #290913 (Registrar 1937-38; Secretary 1939-40); on Board

* August 1918 to January 1919 (stationed at Austin, Texas)

(3 years) Women's League, First Congregational Church, Oakland, California. On June 25, 1922 at Niles, California, she married Alfred Adolph Siebert, M.D., born September 4, 1897 at Waehae, Maui, T.H., the son of Wilhelm Gustav Adolf Siebert of Frankford an-der-Oder, Prussia. During World War, he was surgical assistant, Base Hospital #47, Beaune, France, 1917-18; member of U.S. Track Team in the Inter-Allied Games, Paris, France,-1919; member, University of California Track Team; Reserve 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Army 1927-37; A.B. in Chemistry, University of California 1921, and M.D., St. Louis University Medical School 1927; resident physician and surgeon, St. Louis City Hospital, 1927-28; resident surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Oregon. 1928-29; physician and surgeon, private practice since June 1929. On following Oakland hospital staffs: Providence, Childrens and East Oakland. Member, American Medical Association; American Legion, Post #9; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Alpha Omega Alpha (medical honor society). Office: 1916 Broadway, Oakland, California. Home: 911 Regent Street, Alameda, California.

3. son[9] born May 29, 1899; died November 25, 1899, unnamed.

(by second marriage)

4. Gertrude Ellsworth[9] born April 6, 1913 at Niles, California. A.B. (art major) University of California 1934; member, Alpha Chi Omega; attended Willis Secretarial School in Oakland; with Eastman Kodak Co. 1937-38; married August 27, 1938 John Walter Boylin, son of Roy Boylin of North Carolina and Lucy Adkins of Missouri. He was born September 4, 1912 in Tennessee; A.B. (art major) University of California 1933; member, Phi Kappa Sigma; living on Valencia orange grove, address: Rt. 1, Box 85-A, Yorba Linda, California.

   a. Robert Ellsworth Boylin[10] born April 9, 1940 in Fullerton, California.

5. Vernon Ellsworth[9] born March 20, 1918 at Niles, California; B.S., College of Commerce, University of California 1940; Insurance agent's and Real Estate Broker's license No. 717, July 19, 1940; partner with father in The Ellsworth Company (real estate and insurance business); member, Niles Junior Chamber of Commerce.

(Source: members of the family)

Family 56 - Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[8] (son of Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]- see Family 53, page 56) was born July 2, 1871 at Mission San Jose, California; in County Recorder's Office, Oakland (1898-1902) during period of A. K. Grim; then became owner, National Publishing Co. (student reference books); officer, California Pressed Brick of Niles, and for many years owner of the Coast Oil and Supply Co. On June 23, 1898, he married Olive Pearl Wells, born February 3, 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of James and Mary (Stevenson) Wells. Home: 405 Adams Street, Oakland, California.

1. Rodney Goodrich Ellsworth[9] born at Oakland, California, May 17, 1899. Was purchasing agent, Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Emeryville, California (1920-29); salesman, Blake, Moffitt & Towne (paper) 41 1st Street, San Francisco (1929-34); Schwabacher-Frey Co., San Francisco (printers, bookbinders, and lithographers) 1934 to present; married November 12, 1921 at Chico, California, Alta May Moore, born January 30, 1901 at Gridley, California, the daughter of Thomas Christopher Moore of Kentucky and Margaret Bolt of North Carolina; graduated, Chico State Normal, 1920; taught at Gridley 1920-22, and since 1924 has been substitute teacher,

Oakland Grammar schools. Home: 1090 Warfield Avenue, Oakland, California.

2. Miriam Regina Ellsworth[9] born June 10, 1901, married first on December 15, 1920 James William Pratt, son of James William Pratt of New York and Ellen M. Torbert of Hawaii, divorced; married second Howard Henry Haley, son of Franklin R. Haley of Illinois and C. Elizabeth Schaertzer of California, divorced; married third on June 1, 1935 at Reno, Nevada (home of her aunt, Mrs. Robert M. Price) Paul King, D.D.S. Dental offices at 1624 Franklin Street, Oakland, California. Reside: 405 Adams Street, Oakland, California.

1. James William Pratt[10] Jr. (called "Billy") born December 3, 1921. With an insurance brokerage firm in San Francisco.

Family 57 - Jennie Ellsworth[8] (daughter of Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4]- see Family 53, page 56) was born July 22, 1873 at Mission San Jose, California; A.B. University of California 1893; member Kappa Alpha Theta, Federated Women's Club, Reno, Nevada (Director); Federated Aid Society (President 1920-21 and 1929-30); Monday Literary Society (President 1924-25); Y.W.C.A., Reno (Director); Congregationalist; taught school at Teller, Alaska, 1903-04; State Treasurer (Nevada) Belgium Relief Fund 1918; married at Niles, California, on May 12, 1896 Robert Martin Price, son of Robert Ralph and Harriet (Wightman) Price. He was born at Barton, Wisconsin, on January 22, 1867 and died at Reno, Nevada, January 19, 1940. He received Ph.B. in 1893 from University of California and LL.D. from Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, in 1896. In law practise at San Francisco 1896-1900; Nome and Teller, Alaska 1900-04; Reno, Nevada, since 1904; senior member, firm Price & Merrill. Member, Board of Education, Oakland, California 1899-1900; president and trustee, Board of Education, Reno, 1914-30; special master in Chancery in case of U.S.A. vs. Walker River Irrigation District 1931-36. Served as chairman for Nevada on United War Work Campaign, 1918. Member, Board of Visitors, University of Nevada 1911-14. Member, Reno Chamber of Commerce (director); American Bar Assn. (general council 1932-35; Nevada State Bar Assn. (board of governors 1932-35); Nevada State Bar Assn. (board of governors 1932-35, president 1934-35); National Institute of Social Science, Nevada Audubon Society, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi (legal), Republican, Congregationalist, Mason, Elk. Clubs: Bohemian, Sierra of San Francisco (director, president 1924-25), Lions (Reno). Office: First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada. (Source: "Who's Who in America") He turned down the Judgeship of the District Court twice when offered the appointment by the Governor to fill a vacancy; also turned down Regency of the State University in Reno, Nevada. Home: 435 Court Street, Reno. Summer home: Fallen Leaf Lake, Nevada.

1. Harriet Price[9] born April 7, 1908 at Reno, Nevada; graduated from National Park Seminary in Washington, D.C., and A.B., University of California 1930 where she was affiliated with Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority; married at Reno, Nevada on November 9, 1935 Theodore Hiram Fairchild, Captain, born January 22, 1901, son of Mahlon and Mabel (French) Fairchild of Reno. He graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1925; a member of the famed undefeated football team of 1924. Instructor: Episcopal Academy, Overbrook, Pa., 1925-27; Public Relations, National Bank of Commerce, New York 1927-29; Brokerage business, 1929-32; Officer, Military Intelligence, Eureka, California, 1933-36 and Captain on reserve since 1937 at Presidio, San Francisco, California; in Army again since September 15,

1940; Industrial Relations with San Francisco Business Men's Council, 1936-40. Member: Army and Navy Club, San Francisco. Home: 60 St. James Place, Piedmont, California.

a. Robert Price Fairchild[10] born August 30, 1937.

b. Lynn Fairchild[10] born April 24, 1940.

(Source: Mrs. Robert M. Price)

Family 58 - Susie Ellsworth[8] (daughter of Henry Goodrich Ellsworth[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 53, page 56) was born September 9, 1875 at Mission San Jose and died May 22, 1925 at San Francisco, California. She married at Anaconda, Montana, Albert Royal Oliver on June 9, 1898. He was born October 10, 1874 in Nevada, worked in Anaconda Copper Mines, then employed by United States Mint at San Francisco, as assayer, later made assistant superintendent, his present position. He married second at Reno, Nevada (home of Mrs. Robert M. Price) Stella Archer, widow of Captain Peter McGuire. Reside: 3414 Broderick Street, San Francisco, California.

1. Albert Ellsworth Oliver[9] born March 8, 1899 in Oakland, California; received B.S. in Agriculture, University of California, 1922. Employed by Pioneer Fruit Co. as district manager, and then by Lambert Marketing Co. as district manager. He is also a member of the company. Resides: James Hotel, Martinez, California. Summer home: Pine Crest, Lake Co., California.

2. Carolyn Louise Oliver[9] born December 31, 1901 in Oakland, attended Mills College 1920-22; married Ralph Robertson Patrick at Niles, California, July 29, 1922. He was born November 7, 1896 in San Francisco, the son of Andrew R. Patrick of Nova Scotia and Charlotte Center Patton of San Francisco. During the World War, served one year at Presidio, San Francisco, in motor transport corps. He attended Davis Agricultural College 1919-21; salesman, Wellman Peck & Co., 1922-25; clerk, Tilden Lumber Co., 1925-29; salesman, Mayenberg Labratories, All-Pure Milk, 1929-33. Since then has been with San Francisco Mint. Res. 948 Begier Street, San Leandro, California.

   a. Jean Louise Patrick[10] born September 1, 1923 in Oakland, California.

(Source: Mrs. Ralph R. Patrick)

Family 59 - Ellen Augusta Ellsworth[7] (daughter of Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 52, page 55) was born at Lafayette, Indiana, April 1, 1838; died at Buffalo, New York, on April 1, 1913; married May 23, 1855 at Mission San Jose, California, Julius Kirke Rose, son of Rufus and Deborah (Hatch) Rose. He was born August 3, 1820, and died at Saginaw, Michigan, on August 23, 1902.

1. May Rose[8] born May 1, 1856 - see Family 60, page 62.

2. Blanche Rose[8] born November 19, 1857 - see Family 61, page 64.

3. Charlotte Ellsworth Rose[8] born December 3, 1866 - see Family 62, page 65.

Family 60 - May Rose[8] (daughter of Ellen Augusta Ellsworth Rose[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 59, page 61) was born in San Francisco, California, on May 1, 1856 and died March 2, 1890 at Utica, New York. In 1861 she removed with her parents to Saginaw, Michigan. Much of her liberal education was obtained at Bridgeton, N.J. She was President of the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica, New York. She spoke well, wrote forcibly and beautifully; and some of her papers were given considerable circulation. On September 14, 1876, she married Rev. Dr. Robert Lucky Bachman, son of Jonathan and Frances (Rhea) Bachman. He was born June 14, 1844 at Kingsport, Tennessee. When a boy he fought on the Confederate side along with his relatives and friends. He graduated Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. in 1871; D.D. Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N.Y. in 1874; Phi Beta Kappa; received the Clark prize for oratory at Hamilton College. In 1880 he went to Utica, N.Y. and for sixteen years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He was an able and powerful advocate of prohibition, the abolition of gambling, the creation of city parks and other civic betterments. He was always a member, and closely associated with the work of Chambers of Commerce and other civic societies created for the public good. When his health was impaired, he decided to leave Utica to again return to the state of his birth. He accepted the pastorate in the Second Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Tennessee, where his work was equally effective. So much did his Utica church members think of him, that they kept the pastorate open for a year in the hope that he might return. He believed in practical Christianity and in its application to everyday life. He died September 21, 1921 at Rockwood, Tennessee. (Source: Newspaper obituary)

1. Robert Lucky Bachman, Jr.[9] (Rev.) was born June 14, 1877 at Fayetteville, New York, and died at Great Barrington, Massachusetts on November 28, 1921. He went to Utica, N.Y. with his parents in 1880, and received his early education at the Cicely Baker School and the Hotchkiss Preparatory School. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1899. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary but did not complete the course. Leaving Princeton, he travelled abroad for two years, principally in Russia, and was an interested student of the country and became well versed in its civic and economic conditions. Upon his return from Europe he became associated with the Committee of Fifteen of the city of New York and was until a short time previous to his departure active in its work. He attended Union Theological Seminary and graduated from that institution. He was ordained in the Episcopal ministry in 1913 by Bishop Greer and became assistant rector of Grace Church in New York. While engaged in the work of that parish, he took an active interest in settlement work in New York City. He later was an assistant to Bishop Courtney at St. James' church on Madison Avenue in New York City. His first parish was at Portsmouth, R.I., where he acted as rector until he came to Great Barrington on January 1, 1920. While connected with the two large New York City parishes he did continuous work in settlements and among the poor. He was a gifted scholar, of fine mind, brilliant, both as a speaker and as a writer. His sermons were marked by an unusual poetical quality and imagination. His diction was faultless and the simplicity and clarity of his language was remarkable. He carried the same perfection of detail through all the services of the church, which during his rectorship became constantly more dignified and impressive. Never married. (Source: Newspaper obituary)

2. Ellen Ellsworth Bachman[9] was born March 7, 1882 at Utica, New York. For several years, she was a member of the Abigail Wolcott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Windsor, Connecticut, but transferred to the Bucks County Chapter of Pennsylvania. Is also a member of The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames. At Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 27,

1910, she married Frederick Hiester Clymer, son of William H. and Valeria (Smith) Clymer. (His great grandfather, Daniel C. Clymer, was a classmate of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth at Princeton in 1766. There were only thirty-one members of that class. George Clymer, signer of The Declaration of Independence and The Constitution, was a first cousin of Col. Daniel C. Clymer.) He was born at Joanna Furnace, Berks County, Pa. on May 2, 1869. His first schooling was in private institutions in Reading. He later attended Lafayette College, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of mining engineer. He then took a position with the Joseph E. Thorp Furnace Company, of Everett, Bedford County, and in 1893 was appointed superintendent of the Emaus Furnace Company, at Emaus, Lehigh County. Two years later he went to Rockwood, Tennessee, as mining engineer for the Roane Iron Company. He was associated with that company for over 21 years, resigning the position of general superintendent in 1916. Since that time he has been virtually retired from the iron industry. During the World War period his time was devoted to the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, Red Cross and other activities in Roane County, Tennessee. He was county chairman of the War Saving Stamp campaign and legal adviser of the Selective Service System in Roane county. On returning to Pennsylvania in 1924, he settled in Doylestown, Pa. Upon his retirement from active business in his profession he became president of the Tennessee Cast Iron Pipe Company, president of the Rockwood Machinery Company and vice president of the Rockwood National Bank. He was a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, a former member of the Kiwanis Club of Doylestown, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers since 1896. He attended St. James Episcopal Church, Doylestown. He was one of the community's most highly respected citizens and one of the original sponsors of the Bucks County Council, Boy Scouts of America. He was former treasurer of the Bucks County Scout Council and during the building of Camp Buccou - the official Boy Scout camp - all engineering and road work service at the camp site was but a small part of his contribution to Bucks county boyhood. He died suddenly of a heart attack on February 25, 1937, in Bethlehem, to which city he had driven with a daughter to meet his son. At a dinner meeting of Scout leaders to be held in the Doylestown Armory, February 26, 1937, he was to have been presented with an appropriate recognition for his Scout service - the beaver award. His death prevented the presentation of the emblem, which was later given to the family. (Source: local newspaper obituary) Res. 97 Shewell Avenue, Doylestown, Pa.

a. May Rose Clymer [10] born July 13, 1912, graduate Wellesley; was named a senior Wellesley College Scholar for excellence in scholastic work. This honor is among those conferred upon outstanding girls in the junior and senior classes, during the chapel exercises for Honor's Day. During her junior year, she was elected to be a Village Junior, and Junior vice president of the College Government Association. She was a member of Shakespeare Society and president of the College Government Association. Before her entrance to Wellesley, she attended the Dwight School, in Englewood, New Jersey. On September 15, 1936 she married Lewis Rumford II, son of Samuel Canby and Beatrix (Tyson) Rumford. He was born January 1, 1905. Reside: 112 Tunbridge Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

A. Beatrix Tyson Rumford [11] born June 16, 1939.

b. Emily Ellsworth Clymer [10] born January 30, 1914.

c. Frederick Hiester Clymer, Jr. [10] born August 31, 1916, Eagle Scout, graduate Lehigh University, 1939. Metallurgical engineer. With Bethlehem Steel Company.

3. Kirke Rose Bachman [9] born May 21, 1884; died unmarried March 12, 1906.

Family 61 - Blanche Rose[8] (daughter of Ellen Augusta Ellsworth Rose[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 59, page 61) was born November 19, 1857 in San Francisco, California, married April 21, 1880 Samuel Gaty Higgins, born February 20, 1856, and died March 31, 1902. She died several years ago.

1. Ellen Rose Higgins[9] was born February 15, 1881; married April 17, 1906 Francis Leroy Dickey who was born November 11, 1879 - are divorced. She broadcasts and writes. Res. 245 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

   a. Daniel Ellsworth Dickey[10] paintor, sculptor, teacher, was born March 17, 1910 in New York City. Pupil: Leon Kroll; George Bridgman; H ans Hofmann; John Sloan. Awards: Fine Arts Society sculpture prize, Artists, Southern California, 1938. Exhibited: Chicago Artist Annual Art Institute of Chicago, 1935, 1936, 1937. Resides: 1634 7th Avenue, San Diego, California.

2. Alfred Kirke Higgins[9] born June 20, 1884, married January 16, 1911 Mabel Watson of Marquette, Michigan, who was born March 15, 1882. Reside: Darien, Connecticut.

   a. Nancy Higgins[10] born December 31, 1912, married August 1931 Henry Henderson Norwood (architect) born December 29, 1907. Reside: Darien, Connecticut.

      A. Nancy Louise Norwood[11] born April 10, 1932.

      B. Barbara Anne Norwood[11] born October 4, 1933.

   b. Katharine Higgins[10] born March 12, 1914; married July 22, 1933 Edward Stanley Jayne II, who was born September 28, 1911. Reside: B ridgeport, Connecticut.

      A. Edward Stanley Jayne III[11] born March 7, 1934.

      B. Alfred Kirke Jayne[11] born July 6, 1936.

   c. Kirke Higgins[10] born July 24, 1922.

3. May Rose Higgins[9] born January 31, 1894; married June 21, 1913 Leslie Eugene Allington. He was born March 20, 1887. Salesman, American Industries Corporation. Reside: 1053 Burns Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

   a. Janet Derby Allington[10] born June 19, 1914; attended Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

   b. Barbara Ellsworth Allington[10] born July 5, 1916; attended University of Michigan.

   c. Cynthia Rose Allington[10] born July 12, 1918.

   d. Frances Derby Allington[10] born April 15, 1922.

   e. Ellen Rose Allington[10] born June 3, 1928.

(no contact with family since 1936)

Family 62 - Charlotte Ellsworth Rose[8] (daughter of Ellen Augusta Ellsworth Rose[7], Edward Augustus Ellsworth[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 59, page 61) was born December 3, 1866, graduated from Wellesley College, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution #72779 of Connecticut, Chemung County Historical Society, Thursday Morning Musicales, past president of the American Association of University Women; married June 21, * 1892 Rufus Clarke Stanley, who was born October 14, 1859 and died July 8, 1926. She died March 13, 1935 at her home, 468 West Gray Street, Elmira, New York. She had resided in Elmira since her marriage.

1. Alfred Holt Stanley[9] born December 23, 1896; married Lora Melvin on August 14, 1918, Paris, France. He went to France in November 1916 as an ambulance driver in the American Field Service. After several months service with the French Army he transferred to the French Foreign Legion as a necessary step to join the Lafayette Flying Corps. In February 1918 he went to the Front in Escadrille Spad 23 as a combat pilot where he remained until March 1919 when he was demobilized with the rank of Adjutant. For this combat service Adjutant Stanley received the Medaille Militaire, and the Croix de Guerre six times. These citations were awarded between May 19, 1918 and October 30, 1918. He has continued with his flying and has had at least 4000 hours in the air.

   Lora Melvin (Stanley) sailed for France in October 1917 as a member of the "American Fund for French Wounded". She served as "chauffeuse-interpretes" in a unit which also included a woman doctor (Dr. Clara Davis), an assistant doctor and a nurse. They were sent to the Verdun sector and stationed at Issoncourt. In May 1918 she was transferred to the "Foyer du Soldat" and was stationed in the Argonne at Verrieres near San Menehoutd where she remained until the Armistice. Five days after their marriage they returned to their respective posts at the Front. In January 1919, Mrs. Stanley was transferred to Rixheim in Alsace where Adjutant Stanley's Escadrille was stationed. She returned to the United States May 30, 1919. She received a medal from the French Minister of War for having served over six months at the Front. She resides with her brother at 654 Ash Street, Winnetka, Illinois.

   a. Lorraine Stanley[10] born September 25, 1919, senior, Wellesley College. Vice President of Class of 1941.

   b. DeWolfe Melvin Stanley[10] born May 19, 1924, junior at New Trier High School, Winnetka, Illinois.

* See page 69 for information concerning Rufus Clarke Stanley.

Family 63 - Annie Goodrich Ellsworth[6] (daughter of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 48 , page 50) was born January 5, 1826, died January 21, 1900; sent the first message "What Hath God Wrought" over Morse's original telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore on May 24, 1844. Professor Morse was then living at Mr. Ellsworth's house in Washington. She married in Lafayette, Indiana, on July 5, 1852 Roswell Chamberlain Smith (later changed to Roswell Smith) (1st cousin to Caroline Cleveland Smith, Family 39) lawyer and publisher, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, on March 30, 1829, the son of Asher Ladd Smith, and his second wife, Wealthy Pratt. In 1843 he went to New York to enter the employ of his uncle's publishers, Paine & Burgess. Five years later he entered Brown University as a student in the two-year English and scientific course. After honorable dismissal, May 6, 1850, he studied law in Hartford under Thomas C. Perkins and began practice in Lafayette, Indiana. In

1868, as a result of a successful practice and fortunate investments in real estate, Smith was able to retire and go to Europe. He had conceived the idea of buying a newspaper or a magazine upon his return, and when, by arrangement, he met Josiah Gilbert Holland at Geneva, the two worked out plans for a magazine to encourage American art and literature. A warm friendship developed between them and upon their return to the United States in 1870 he joined with Charles Scribner, the publisher of Holland's works, in the corporation of Scribner & Co. which in November 1870 published the first issue of Scribner's Monthly. In 1873 Smith proposed the publication of a high-class magazine for children, and accordingly St. Nicholas, edited by Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge was sponsored by the firm. In the first of the financial panic of that year, Smith held out for the purchase and merging with the new magazine of several juvenile periodicals, and the outcome completely vindicated his judgment. In 1881 Holland, in ill health, sold his interest in the company to Smith, and later Smith also purchased the Scribner interest, which gave him control of the magazine. This purchase, however, carried the requirement that he change the name of the company and of the periodical, and in this way Scribner's Monthly became the Century. In 1882 Smith first conceived the idea of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, which was his chief interest for the next ten years. That it was completed before his death was, to him, a great source of comfort. As work on it progressed, the project grew far beyond the proportions of the original design, which had been little more than a revision for American use of Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary", but Smith refused to consider proposals of economy and enabled the editors to make the Century the most comprehensive work of its kind in the English language up to the completion of the great Oxford Dictionary. Smith's behavior in this instance was characteristic: whatever he undertood he determined should be the best in its field, regardless of expense. As a result of this characteristic, his magazines, under Alexander Wilson Drake as art director were a major factor in stimulating the development of American illustration. Holding the enthusiastic belief that American publications could win praise and financial success in foreign countries, Smith demonstrated his faith by spending large sums of money, personally arranging the details involved in placing his magazines before English readers. In addition to his activities as President of the Century Co., he was interested in educational work, especially in the South; Lincoln Hall, at Berea College, Kentucky, is an example of his generosity. Smith's own literary work was slight. It consists of a sixteen line poem, "What the Devil Said to the Young Man" (Scribners Monthly, May 1871) and two short stories in St. Nicholas "The Boy Who Worked (Jan. 1874) and "Little Holdfast" (Jan. 1891) of small value in themselves. The stories illustrate, as Smith intended, two principles that he followed rigidly: work hard; and when you make a promise, hold fast to it, regardless of consequences. Smith was tall, with a leonine head and made a commanding appearance. He loved his home, his family and a few friends, but he was not fond of "social life". He felt that a man should be useful in a public way and he was too busy trying to be useful to have time for trivial pleasures. He died April 19, 1892. They had six children.

(Source: "Dictionary of American Biography" - Vol. 17, pages 339-40)

1. Julia Goodrich (Roswell-Smith)[7] was born April 23, 1853 and is living with her daughter, Elizabeth. On April 23, 1879, she married George Inness, Jr., artist, son of George and Mary (Hart) Inness. He was born in Paris, France, January 5, 1854. He spent his early childhood in Paris, Florence and Rome, while his father, one of the greatest American landscape painters of his time, was studying in those cities. His early art work was done in his father's studio and except for Leon Bonnat with whom he studied in Paris in 1875, the older Inness was his only teacher. At 18, he established his own studio in Boston, later moved to New York, and

during that period was employed chiefly as a magazine illustrator. His early canvases are "The Ford" and "Patience" exhibited at the National Academy in 1877 and "At the Brook" and "The Price of the Dairy" shown the next year. To this period also belong his "Monarch of the Farm" and "Mother of the Herd" (1883). Following his marriage, Mr. Inness moved to Montclair, N.J., became a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880 and an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1893. Up to that time, although recognition and the praise of competent critics had come to Inness, he had been continually dissatisfied with his work, and unlike most artists, he had more than technical difficulties to master. It was necessary for him to develop beyond the influence of his father's genius if he were to succeed as an artist in his own right. At the beginning he had confined himself to figure and animal painting; thinking in that way to avoid the special province of the older Inness - the study of landscape - but in time he found the restriction chafing and he soon realized that his father had preceded him everywhere, and that he was becoming a mere copyist. The solution of these difficulties came in a strange manner in the year following the death of the elder Inness in 1894. The son had a vision of his father one day, even conversed with him; and out of that experience proceeded the act of will that was to liberate him. Returning home he destroyed most of his canvases, about one hundred in number, and forthwith sailed for Europe. In the new environment, he began to work with fresh enthusiasm, producing "The Crucifixion", "The Entombment", and other pictures of a religious mood, receiving honorable mention (in 1885) and the gold medal (in 1898) of the Paris Salon, and was elected an officer of the Academie des Beaux Arts in 1900. After five years in Paris, he returned home, having achieved stability. He had been advanced to a full member in the National Academy of Design in 1899. His pictures won for him a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, a silver medal at the Charleston Exposition in 1902 and a gold medal of the American Art Society the same year. He established studios at Cragsmoor, N.Y., and at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

The best of his canvases are "Shepherd and Sheep" and "The First Snow at Cragsmoor" both in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, "Sheep Grazing" in the Montclair Art Museum, and mostly in private collections "Surf Horses", "The Coming Storm", "Morning on the River", "The Shower", "A Windy Day", "Passing of the Gale", "On the Bridge", "Homeward", "Our Farm", "The White Cow", "After the Shower", "By the Pond", "Springtime", "After the Snow Squall", "Rising Mists", "Leaving the Barn", "Over the Meadows" and "The Only Hope". This last picture with war as its theme attracted considerable attention when first exhibited in 1924. It shows the ruins of a great city, destroyed through its pursuit of wealth and selfish ends, the causes of war, but through the miasmic mist veiling it the eastern sun penetrates, and in the sun appears the Christ as the Light of the World and the "Only Hope". This was the seventh of eight large canvases produced for the Church of the Good Shepherd in Tarpon Springs, Florida. That in many respects represents his highest achievement as an interpreter of the religious spirit. The first three pictures of this group were entitled "Promise", "Realization" and "Fulfillment" and they depict as the titles suggest, the faith that nature or God keeps with those who trust and believe in the covenant between man and his universe; next is the triptych illustrating these sentiments from the Twenty-third Psalm; the eighth and final painting and the last work of all to come from his brush bears the title "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple" and in it one views a wooded scene with trees standing out majestically; and with a perspective that carries the vision even beyond to where there is a promise of still fairer fields.

In his religious painting, Inness broke away from the traditions of the medieval artists with their massive figures of apostles and saints and sought to reveal his message by a simple recourse to nature using as his instruments in the mystic

interpretation form, color, and what is best of all, light. He saw that "beauty and glory on earth are not self-made, but sent thither by the hand and will of God", and to him the symbol for God was light. Hence, in his later pictures light becomes the dominant note dispelling shadow and mist, piercing black clouds and as in "The Only Hope" tingeing the edges of ruined walls with the light of a new promise. He brought to his art a sincere and convincing expression of his won, a technique built upon a foundation of sound principles, a direct and vigorous style and an individuality of coloring. He found his best inspiration in contemplative serenity and he approached nature in a devotional and tranquil spirit and caught a reciprocal mood from here. His landscapes, like Carots, hold the observer by distant prospects, they have no foreground and sweep past objects close to the eye, spreading far away to dim hills and woods and cloud-draped horizons. His artistic aptitudes extended beyond paints to architecture, music, acting, languages and literary expression. He was the author of "Life, Letters and Art of George Inness" (1917) and of a privately printed volume "Random Thoughts" composed of anecdotes, stories and essays delicate in humor and in their imaginative quality. He died at Cragsmoor, New York, July 27, 1926. (Source: The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. XXII, page 181) They had five children:

a. Roswell Inness[8] born March 22, 1880; died November 6, 1880.

b. Elizabeth Inness[8] born March 22, 1880 (twin to Roswell, above) - see Family 64, below.

c. Julia Inness[8] born June 17, 1881 - see Family 65, page 69.

d. George Ellsworth Inness[8] born October 10, 1882; died April 17, 1901.

e. Goodrich Inness[8] born March 1, 1884; died in 1890.

2. Albert Hubbard Roswell-Smith[7] died in infancy

3. daughter, died infant

4. William Roswell-Smith[7] and
5. Henry Asher Roswell-Smith[7] twins, one died at 7 months 7 days, the other at 7 months 20 days.

6. son born June 6, 1863, died in infancy.

Family 64 - Elizabth Inness[8] (daughter of Julia Goodrich Roswell-Smith Inness[7], Annie Goodrich Ellsworth Roswell-Smith[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4], see Family 63, page 65) twin to Roswell, was born March 22, 1880; married Howard Greenley, architect, on April 14, 1903. He was born May 14, 1874. At present, living at 1624 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, California.

1. Howard Greenley, Jr.[9] born September 1, 1908, married March 19, 1932 Frances Fear who was born January 26, 1910. Reside: Arboleda Road, Santa Barbara, California.

a. Charles Howard Greenley[10] born July 27, 1933.

b. Gail Greenley[10] born July 19, 1939.

2, Ellsworth Greenley[9] born December 13, 1910, died August 6, 1927.

3. Bettina Greenley[9] born July 10, 1918; married September 6, 1939 Richard James Carey who was born November 12, 1908. Reside: New York City.

(Source: Mrs. Howard Greenley)

Family 65 - Julia Inness[8] (daughter of Julia Goodrich Roswell-Smith Inness[7], Annie Goodrich Ellsworth Roswell-Smith[6], Henry Leavitt Ellsworth[5], Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth[4] - see Family 63, page 65) (name changed to Juliet) was born June 17, 1881. Was Captain of Motor Corps, American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, 1918; married first Bradford Ellsworth[8] (a double second cousin, see Family 42); married second on March 25, 1924 Harry Burrows Cox, who was born August 9, 1880; graduated Yale 1902; Lt. U.S. Navy 1918-19; owner "Barnegat Ranch" (registered Guernsey cattle) address: Box 1022, Grass Valley, California.

1. George Inness Ellsworth[9] (see Family 42) born December 27, 1905; married June 12, 1929 Edwina Reed Munro who was born October 11, 1903. Reside: "Barnegat Ranch", Box 1022, Grass Valley, California. (Twin sons of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth are both his great-great-grandfather.)

   a. Bradford Edwin Ellsworth[10] (see Family 42) adopted son, born February 4, 1939.

2. Betty Cox[9] (adopted daughter) born June 11, 1924.

3. Clarice Cox[9] (adopted daughter) born June 17, 1925.

(Source: Mrs. Harry B. Cox)

Insert page 65 - additional information concerning:

Rufus Clarke Stanley was the son of Hannibal Tone and Cornelia Caroline (Miner) Stanley. He attended Boston Technology Institute for one year, but was chiefly interested in boy's welfare. He settled in Elmira, New York, and was Y.M.C.A. Secretary; and immediately began to do independent work for boys, developing later into now well recognized boys and girls achievement training - particularly in agriculture and manual training, being a pioneer in New York State in the Four-H Clubs.

(Source: Miss Mary Stanley, Antioch, Illinois, a sister to Rufus C. Stanley)

Insert page 35 - additional information concerning:

William Cowper Wood[6] - correction in birth date from March 3, 1823 to November 6, 1822; went to Joliet, Illinois in the fall of 1845, to be the partner of M. H. Demmond, a merchant of that place. Subsequently he withdrew from the partnership and commenced business alone. In later years he was an active insurance and real estate agent. For nearly 45 years he was well-known in Joliet.

(Source: local newspaper obituary)

Insert page 64 - additional information concerning the Higgins:

Blanche Rose[8] (Higgins) died November 1, 1936 in Detroit, Michigan, and is buried next to Samuel Gaty Higgins' grave in Saginaw, Michigan.

Alfred Kirke Higgins[9] was born in Saginaw, Michigan, and is now in the advertising business. He married Mabel Watson, daughter of Imogene L. and Edward M. Watson. She was born April 15, 1888 (correction from March 15, 1882) and is interested in sculpture. Address: Noroton Heights, Darien, Connecticut.

Nancy Higgins[10] was born December 31, 1912 in New York City and married August 1, 1931 Henry Henderson Norwood, son of Louise and William A. Norwood. He is a builder, working independently.

Katharine Higgins[10] was born in Leonia, New Jersey, March 12, 1914 married Edward Stanley Jayne II, son of Hazel and Edward Stanley Jayne. Divorced, September 1938. Have third son: Peter Van Wyck Jayne[11] born December 17, 1937.

Kirke Higgins[10] was born at St. Davids, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1922

(Source: Alfred Kirke Higgins)

Insert page 19 - additional information concerning Ellsworth Hall[8], born August 5, 1872; married Jennie Clark on December 1, 1897; reside: 5923 Greeley St., Tujunga, California. Both active in Farm Bureau work.

1. Louise Catherine Hall[9] born November 11, 1899; married August 31, 1923 to Bernard P. James, who was born on August 18, 1900. Reside: Egeland, No. Dak.
   a. Andrew Martin James[10] born March 10, 1925.
   b. Beth Louise James[10] born April 15, 1926.
2. Ellsworth Clark Hall[9] born March 10, 1903; married in 1933 to Myrtle May Owens. Res. 7117 Valmont St., Tujunga, California

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